APRIL, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3429.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1796.

TREATY

Between the United States and His Catholic Majesty.

HIS Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, desiring to consolidate on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to establish by a Convention, several points, the settlement whereof will be productive of general advantage and reciprocal utility to both nations.

With this intention his Catholic Majesty has appointed the most excellent Lord Don Manuel de Goday, and Alvares de Faria, Rios, Sanchez, Zazoza, Prince de Paz, Duke de la Acudia, Lord of the Roto de Romo and of the state of Albala, Grandee of Spain of the first class, perpetual Regidor of the city of Santiajo, Knight of the illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, and Great Cross of the Royal and distinguished Spanish order of Charles III. Commander of Valencia, del Ventose, Rivera, and Acenchal in that of Santiajo: Knight and Great Cross of the religious order of St. John: Counsellor of State: First Secretary of State, and Dispatch Secretary to the Queen: Superintendant-General of the Posts and Highways: Protector of the Royal Academy of the Noble Arts and of the Royal Societies of Natural History, Botany, Chemistry and Astronomy: Gentleman of the Bed Chamber in employment: Captain Gen. of his Armies: Inspector and Major of the Royal Corps of Body Guards, &c. &c. &c. And the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of their Senate, has appointed Thomas Pinckney, a Citizen of the United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary to his Catholic Majesty. And the said Plenipotentiaries have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Art. I. There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, and the United States, and their citizens, without exception of persons or places.

Art. II. To prevent all disputes on the subject of the boundaries which separate the territories of the two high contracting parties, it is hereby declared and agreed as follows, to wit, The southern boundary of the United States which divides their territory from the Spanish colonies of East and West Florida, shall be designated by a line beginning on the river Mississippi at the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of latitude north of the equator, which from thence shall be drawn due east to the middle of the river Apalachicola or Catahsuche, thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint, then straight to the head of St. Mary's river, and thence down the middle thereof to the Atlantic Ocean. And it is agreed, that if there should be any troops, garrisons, or settlements of either party on the territory of the other, according to the above mentioned boundaries, they shall be withdrawn from the said territory within the term of six months after the ratification of this Treaty, or sooner if it be possible; and that they shall be permitted to take with them all the goods and effects which they possess.

Art. III. In order to carry the preceding article into effect, one Commissioner and one Surveyor shall be appointed by each of the contracting parties, who shall meet at the Natches on the left side of the river Mississippi before the expiration of the six months from the ratification of this Convention, and they shall proceed to run and make this boundary according to the stipulations of the said article. They shall make plats and keep journals of their proceedings, which shall be considered as part of this Convention, and shall have the same force as if this were inserted therein. And if on any account it should be found necessary that the said Commissioners and Surveyors should be accompanied by guards, they shall be furnished in equal proportion by the commanding officer of his Majesty's troops in the two Floridas, and the commanding officer of the troops of the United States in the South Western Territory, who shall act by common consent and amicably, as well with respect to this point, as to the furnishing of provisions and instruments, and making every other arrangement which may be necessary or useful for the execution of this article.

Art. IV. It is likewise agreed, that the western boundary of the United States which separates them from the Spanish colony of Louisina, is in the middle of the channel or bed of the river Mississippi, from the northern boundary of the said States, to the completion of the thirty-first degree of latitude north of the equator. And his Catholic Majesty has likewise agreed, that the navigation of the said river, from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the subjects of other powers by a special convention.

Art. V. The two high contracting parties shall by all means in their power maintain peace and harmony among the several Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers which by the preceding article, form the boundaries of the two Floridas, and the better to attain this effect, both parties oblige themselves expresly to restrain by force, all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations living within their boundary: So that Spain will not suffer their Indians inhabiting their territory, nor will the United States permit their last mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against his Catholic Majesty, or his Indians, in any manner whatsoever.

And whereas several treaties of friendship exist between the two contracting parties and the said nations of Indians, it is hereby agreed, that in future no treaty of alliance or other whatsoever, (except treaties of peace) shall be made by either party with the Indians living within the boundary of the other, but both parties will endeavour to make the advantages of the Indian trade common and mutually beneficial to their respective subjects and citizens; observing in all things the most complete reciprocity, so that both parties may obtain the advantages arising from a good understanding with the said nations, without being subject to the expence which they have hitherto occasioned.

Art. VI. Each party shall endeavour by all the means in their power to protect and defend all vessels and other effects belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their jurisdiction by sea or by land, and shall use all their efforts to recover and cause to be recovered to the right owners, their vessels and effects, which may have been taken from them within the extent of their said jurisdiction, whether they are at war or not with the subjects who have taken possession of the said effects.

Art. VII. And it is agreed, that the subjects or citizens of each of the said contracting parties, their vessels or effects shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatsoever. And in all cases of seizure, detention or arrest for debts contracted, or offences committed, by any citizen or subject of the one party within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases. The citizens and subjects of both parties shall be allowed such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they judge proper in all their affairs, and in all their trials at law, in which they may be concerned before the tribunal of the other party, and such agents shall have free access to be present at the proceedings in such causes, and at the taking of examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Art. VIII. In case the subjects and inhabitants of either party with their shipping, whether public, and of war, or private, and of merchant's, be forced through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, or any urgent necessity, for taking shelter and harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the rivers, bays, roads or ports belonging to the other party, they shall be received and treated with all humanity, and enjoy all favour, protection and help, and they shall be permitted to provide themselves at reasonable rates with victuals and all things needful for the sustenance of their persons, or reparation of their ships and prosecution of their voyage; and they shall no ways be hindered from returning out of the said ports or roads, but may remove and depart when and whither they please without any let or hindrance.

Art. IX. All ships and merchandize of whatever nature soever which shall be rescued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high seas, shall be brought into some port of either state, and shall be delivered to the custody of the officers of that port in order to be taken care of and restored to the true proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

Art. X. When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, foundered or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the dominion of the other, their respective subjects and citizens shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens, and shall pay the same charges and dues only as the said inhabitants would be subject to pay in a like case; and if the operation of repairs would require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unladen, they shall pay no duties, charges or fees on the part which they shall relade and carry away.

Art. XI. The citizens and subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other by testaments, donation or otherwise, and their representatives being subjects or citizens of the other party shall succeed to their said personal goods whether by testament or ab intestato, and they may take possession thereof either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying sale duties only, as the inhabitants of the country wherein the same goods are or shall be subject to pay in like cases. And in case of the absence of the representative such care shall be taken of the said goods as of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving them. And if questions should arise among several claimants to which of them the goods belong, the same shall be decided by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would by the law of the land descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by being an alien, such subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all right of detraction on the part of the government of the respective states.

Art. XII. The merchant ships of either parties which shall be making into ports or into a port belonging to the enemy of the other party, and concerning whose voyage and the species of goods on board her, there shall be just grounds of suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit as well upon the high seas as in the ports and havens not only her passport, but likewise certificates expresly shewing that her goods are not of the number of those which have been prohibited as contraband.

Art. XIII. For the better promoting of commerce on both sides, it is agreed, that if a war should break out between the two said nations, one year after the proclamation of war shall be allowed to the merchants in the cities and towns where they shall live for collecting and transporting their goods and merchandizes; and if any thing be taken from them or any injury be done them within that term, by either party, or the people or subjects of either, full satisfaction shall be made by the government.

Art. XIV. No subject of his Catholic Majesty shall apply for, or take any commission or letters of marque for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the United States, or against the citizens, people or inhabitants of the said United States, or against the property of any of the inhabitants or any of them, from any prince or state with which the United States shall be at war. Nor shall any citizen, subject or inhabitant of the said United States apply for or take any commission or letters of marque, for arming any ship or ships to act as privateers against the subjects of his Catholic Majesty or the property of any of them, from any prince or state with which the said king shall be at war. And if any person of either nation shall take such commission or letters of marque he shall be punished as a pirate.

Art. XV. It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, and the citizens, people and inhabitants of the United States, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden therein, from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be, at enmity with his Catholic Majesty or the United States. It shall be likewise lawful for the subjects inhabitants aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports or havens of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince or under several; and it is hereby stipulated that free ships also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed free and exempt which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, that the same liberty be granted to persons who are on board a free ship, so that although they be enemies to either party, they shall not be made prisoners or taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers and in actual service of the enemies.

Art. XVI. This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband; and under this name of contraband or prohibited goods shall be comprehended arms, great guns, bombs, with their fuses, and the other things belonging to them, cannon balls, gun-powder, match, pikes, swords, lances, spears, halberts, mortars, petards, grenades, salt-petre, muskets, musket balls, bucklers, helmets, breast plates, coats of mail, and the like kinds of arms, proper for arming soldiers, musket rests, belts, horses with their furniture, and all other warlike instruments whatever. These merchandizes which follow shall not be reckoned amongst contraband or prohibited goods; that is to say, all sorts of cloths, and all other manufactures woven of any wool, flax, silk, cotton, or any other materials whatever, all kinds of wearing apparel, together with all species whereof they are used to be made; gold and silver, as well coined as uncoined, tin, iron, latten, brass, copper, coals; as also wheat, bar-

ley, and oats, and any other kind of corn and pulſe; tobacco, and likewiſe all manner of ſpices, ſalted and ſmoaked fleſh, ſalted fiſh, cheeſe and butter, beer, oils, wines, ſugar, and all ſorts of ſalt: and in general, all proviſions which ſerve for the ſuſtenance of life: furthermore, all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, ſails, ſail cloths, anchors, or any part of anchors, alſo ſhip maſts, planks, and wood of all kinds, and all things proper either for building or repairing ſhips, and all other goods whatever, which have not been worked into the form of any inſtrument prepared for war by land or by ſea, ſhall not be reputed contraband, much leſs ſuch as have been already wrought and made up for any other uſe; all which ſhall be wholly reckoned amongſt free goods: as likewiſe all other merchandizes and things which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the foregoing enumeration of contraband goods: ſo that they may be tranſported and carried in the freeſt manner by the ſubjects of both parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, ſuch towns or places being only excepted, as are at that time beſieged, blockaded up, or inveſted. And except the caſes in which any ſhip of war or ſquadron ſhall, in conſequence of ſtorms or other accidents at ſea, be under the neceſſity of taking the cargo of any trading veſſel or veſſels, in which caſe they may ſtop the ſaid veſſel or veſſels, and furniſh themſelves with neceſſaries, giving a receipt, in order that the power to whom the ſaid ſhip of war belongs may pay for the article ſo taken, according to the price thereof at the port to which they may appear to have been deſtined by the ſhip's papers: and the two contracting parties engage that the veſſels ſhall not be detained longer than may be abſolutely neceſſary for their ſaid ſhips to ſupply themſelves with neceſſaries; that they will immediately pay the value of the receipts, and indemnify the proprietor for all loſſes which he may have ſuſtained in conſequence of ſuch tranſaction.

Art. XVII. To the end that all manner of diſſentions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one ſide and on the other, it is agreed, that in caſe either of the parties hereto ſhould be engaged in a war, the ſhips or veſſels belonging to the ſubjects or people of the other party muſt be furniſhed with ſea letters of paſſports, expreſſing the name, property and bulk of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of habitation of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the parties, which paſſport ſhall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to this treaty. They ſhall likewiſe be recalled every year, that is, if the ſhip happens to return home within the ſpace of a year.

It is likewiſe agreed that ſuch ſhips being laden, are to be provided, not only with paſſports as above mentioned, but alſo with certificates, containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place whence the ſhip ſailed, that ſo it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the ſame; which certificate ſhall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ſhip ſailed, in the accuſtomed form; and if any one ſhall think it fit or adviſeable to expreſs in the ſaid certificates the perſon to whom the goods on board belong, he may do ſo: without which requiſites they may be ſent to one of the ports of the other contracting party, and adjudged by the competent tribunal, according to what is above ſet forth, that all the circumſtances of this omiſſion having been well examined, they ſhall be adjudged to be legal prizes, unleſs they ſhall give legal ſatisfaction of their property by teſtimony entirely equivalent.

Art. XVIII. If the ſhips of the ſaid ſubjects, people, or inhabitaints of either of the parties, ſhall be met with either ſailing along the coaſts or on the high ſeas by any ſhips of war of the other, or by any privateer, the ſaid ſhip of war or privateer for avoiding any diſorder ſhall remain out of cannon ſhot, and may ſend their boats on board the merchant ſhip which they ſhall ſo meet with, and may enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall exhibit his paſſports concerning the property of the ſhip, made out according to the form inſerted in this preſent treaty, and the ſhip when ſhe ſhall have ſhewn ſuch paſſport ſhall be free and at liberty to purſue her voyage, ſo as it ſhall not be lawful to moleſt or give her chaſe in any manner, or force her to quit her intended courſe.

Art. XIX. Conſuls ſhall be reciprocally eſtabliſhed, with the privileges and powers which thoſe of the moſt favoured nations enjoy in the ports where their conſuls reſide, or are permitted to be.

Art. XX. It is alſo agreed that the inhabitants of the territories of each party ſhall reſpectively have free acceſs to the courts of juſtice of the other, and they ſhall be permitted to proſecute ſuits for the recovery of their property, the payment of their debts, and for obtaining ſatisfaction for the damages which they may have ſuſtained, whether the perſons whom they may ſue be ſubjects or citizens of the country in which they may be found, or any other perſon whatever, who may have taken refuge therein; and the proceedings and ſentences of the ſaid court ſhall be the ſame, as if the contending parties had been ſubjects or citizens of the ſaid country.

Art. XXI. In order to terminted all differences on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the citizens of the United States, in conſequence of their veſſels and cargoes having been taken by the ſubjects of his Catholic Majeſty during the late war between Spain and France, it is agreed that all ſuch caſes ſhall be referred to the final deciſion of commiſſioners to be appointed in the following manner: His Catholic Majeſty ſhall appoint one commiſſioner, and the Preſident of the United States, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, ſhall appoint another, and the ſaid two commiſſioners ſhall agree on the choice of a third, or if they cannot agree ſo, they ſhall each propoſe one perſon, and of the two mames ſo propoſed, one ſhall be drawn by lot in the preſence of the two original commiſſioners; and the perſon whoſe name ſhall be drawn ſhall be the third commiſſioner, and the three commiſſioners ſo appointed ſhall be ſworn impartially to examine and decide the claims in queſtion, according to the merit of the ſeveral caſes, and juſtice, equity and the laws of nations. The ſaid commiſſioners ſhall meet and ſet at Philadelphia; and in caſe of the death, ſickneſs or neceſſary abſence of any ſuch commiſſioner, his place ſhall be ſupplied in the ſame manner as he was firſt appointed, and the new commiſſioner ſhall take the ſame oaths, and do the ſame duties. They ſhall receive all complaints and applications authoriſed by this article during eighteen months from the day on which they ſhall aſſemble. They ſhall have power to examine all ſuch perſons as come before them on oath or affirmation touching the complaints in queſtion, and alſo to receive in evidence all written teſtimony, authenticated in ſuch a manner as they ſhall think proper to require or admit. The award of the ſaid commiſſioners or any two of them ſhall be final and concluſive, both as to the juſtice of the claim, and the amount of the ſum to be paid to the claimants; and his Catholic Majeſty undertakes to cauſe the ſame to be paid in ſpecie, without deduction, at ſuch time and place, and under ſuch conditions, as ſhall be awarded by the ſame commiſſioners.

Art. XXII. The two high contracting parties, hoping that the good correſpondence and friendſhip which happily reigns between them will be further increaſed by this treaty, and that it will continue to augment their proſperity and opulence, will in future give to their mutual commerce all the extenſion and favour, which the advantages of both countries may require.

And in conſequence of the ſtipulations contained in the fourth article, his Catholic Majeſty will permit the citizens of the United States, for the ſpace of three years from this time, to depoſit their merchandizes and effects in the port of New-Orleans, and to export them from thence, without paying any other duty that a fair price for the hire of the ſtores; and his Majeſty promiſes either to continue this permiſſion, if he finds during that time that it is not prejudicial to the intereſt of Spain, or if he ſhould not agree to continue, he will aſſign to them on another part of the banks of the Miſſiſippi an equivalent eſtabliſhment.

Art. XXIII. The preſent treaty ſhall not be in force until ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications ſhall be exchanged in ſix months from this time, or ſooner if poſſible.

In witneſs whereof we the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of his Catholic Majeſty and of the United States of America, have ſigned the preſent treaty of friendſhip, limits, and navigation, and have thereunto fixed our ſeals reſpectively.

Done at San Lorenzo et Real this ſeven and twentieth day of October, 1705.

THOMAS PINCKNEY, (L. S.)
PRINCE DE LA PAZ. (L. S.)

LONDON, Jan. 7.

SUSPENSION OF ARMS,

Between the Auſtrians and French. Official declaration of the French executive directory on the ſubject,

Addreſſed, January 1, to the Miniſter of war.

"In ſpite of the ſucceſs gained by the Auſtrian armies, which occupy a part of the palatinate, they have been obliged through the united efforts of the armies of the Sambre and Meuſe, and of the Rhine and Moſelle, to aſk for a ſuſpenſion of arms, to which the French generals, anxious to give ſome repoſe to their troops, have conſented. Calumny will no doubt take advantage of this circumſtance, to oppoſe the effect of the vigorous meaſures adopted for the organization of the Republican armies. You will redouble your energy, as well to keep the defenders of their country together, as to provide for their wants. You will augment the ſuccours for our frontier places, keep up the ſtate of diſcipline, and enſure to France a brilliant and deciſive campaign. The ſureſt road to peace is to be provided with the means of carrying on the war with vigor.

"The directory has no ſcruples to announce to all Europe, that its moſt ardent deſire is to negociate for a peace, the baſis of which reſting, not on the exaggerated and deſtructive pretenſions reſpecting the ſafety of other powers, but on the well underſtood intereſts of thoſe powers in their relative ſituation with the French Republic and its allies; in ſhort, a peace in every reſpect worthy the ſacrifices which the French have made to enſure their independence. France is ready to conſent to a peace worthy of her—but ſhe is ſtill equal to contend with her enemies, if they wiſh to prolong a diſaſtrous war. Already have their obſtinacy in a manner doubled by our means of conquering them; already have the young requiſition men preſſed forward to join the victorious phalanxes; the armies are reorganived, and the treatment both of officers and ſoldiers will be ſoon ameliorated. Every thing ſeems to augur to the public that its calamities will ſoon ceaſe, and that the eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution will be the ſignal of new victories; or the pledge of a glorious and laſting peace.

REWBELL."

January 16.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract has been received from Lieut. Col. Crawford, by the R. H. Lord Greenville, dated Head-Quarters of Marſhal Clairfayt's army, Kreuzenach, the 21ſt of December, 1795.

In conſequence of the advantages obtained by Marſhal Clairfayt, General Jourdan, after having attempted in vain by different manœuvres to ſecure the right of his army, began his retreat from the Naheon on the 13th inſtant, and on the 15th he took a poſition upon the Hunſruck, occupying all the principal paſſes between Bacharrach on the Rhine, and Trarbach on the Moſelle.

From the 15th to the preſent date, ſeveral unimportant actions have taken place between the advanced corps of theſe two armies, and the Auſtrian light troops have at different times ſcoured the country from Birkenfeld to Treves, but the ſtrengh of the enemy's poſition in the mountains, and the road that leads to it being rendered ſo bad by the late rains, as to make the march of heavy artilery almoſt impoſſible, have prevented Marſhal Clairfayt from undertaking any operation of conſequence. His Excellency's line now extends from Drevechauſen on the Rhine by Stromburgh, Kirn, and Oberſteim, to Berkenfeld, from whence the left of his army is connected by a chain of light troops with Marſhal Wurmſer's right, which occupies Kaiſerſlautem, by Neuſtadt, along the river called the Spirebach, to the Rhine.

Gen. Pichegru has made ſeveral attempts to oblige the Auſtrians to abandon the poſt of Kaiſerſlautern, and on the 20th inſt. he attacked it with very ſuperior numbers; but after an action of ſeveral hours, he was completely repulſed with the loſs of near 200 men, and ſeveral cannon. The Auſtrians had, on this occaſion, 29 officers, and 6 or 7 non-commiſſioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

The enemy ſometimes make demonſtrations from Duſſeldorff, but the Auſtrian corps ſtationed upon the Sieg Rieulet, keep them completely in check on that ſide.

Part of Marſhal Wurmſer's army and the Prince of Conde's, defend the right bank of the Rhine from Philipſbourg to Baſle.

January 18.

Tueſday a meeting of the Whig Club was held at the Crown and Anchor tavern. It was the moſt numerous ever witneſſed at this ſeaſon of the year. Mr. Erſkine addreſſed the meeting, exhorting them to perſevere in thoſe efforts for the repeal of the late acts, which they had ſo auſpiciouſly began.

No publication has been read with more admiration, than the late ſpeech of Gen. Waſhington; temperate, bold, moderate and humane.—"Look," exclaimed Mr. Erſkine, in the concluſion of his eloquent ſpeech, on Tueſday, at the Whig Club, "look, while the blood and treaſure of this country are laviſhly waſting and exhauſting, how that great and immortal patriot, preſerves the peace, the harmony, and the dignity of America. Like a great Coloſſus, ſurrounded by liberty, plenty and peace, he beſtrides Europe, obſerves all the miſeries with which it is afflicted, and, by his wiſdom and philanthrophy, prevents America from experiencing the ill effects reſulting from ſimilar calamities. Good God!—Gentlemen, when I read the ſpeech of that illuſtrious character to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I ſhould not be ſurpriſed that the people of America adore the great and beneficent Father of the Creation, who gave them ſuch a guardian, and that they ſhould only be prevented by a ſenſe of religious duty, from paying an equal adoration to Waſhington himſelf."

Jan. 19. The young King of Sweden commences his career with ſentiments of humanity, and with a love of peace which we could wiſh animated in an equal degree his brother ſovereigns on the continent. Our readers will recollect that the Empreſs of Ruſſia refuſed to receive the ambaſſador that was ſent to notify to her his Swediſh Majeſty's marriage.

When the young King was informed this refuſal, he obſerved, that he knew how to avenge this inſult, "if he was not afraid of increaſing the torrents of human blood that deluged the ſoil of Europe;" he ſhould therefore content himſelf with forbidding the ambaſſador, whom the Empreſs might ſend to announce the birth of her grand-daughter, from entering his territory.

January 25.

The foreign mail of yeſterday brought intelligence of a dreadful ſtorm in the Archipelago, in which a Turkiſh man of war, of 74 guns, and ſeveral other inferior ſhips of war were loſt, beſides a number of merchantmen. The large ſhip had ſeveral millions of piaſtres in tributary money from Egypt on board.

BOSTON, March 24.

A letter of the 10th February from Havre, informs, that Engliſh Commiſſioners had arrived in France, for the purpoſe of negociating peace; that terms were offered by the French, which were thought by them to be very honourable to both parties; but that the Engliſh commiſſioners imagined them too humiliating to ſubmit to, and immediately took their departure for England.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman now in Havre, to his friend in this town, dated Feb. 11.

"We hove had very bad weather and heavy winds in the channel; ſeveral veſſels have been drove on the Engliſh ſhore, and loſt; near half the Engliſh outward bound Weſt India fleet, conſiſting of between one and two hundred ſail, is ſaid to be loſt.

" A melancholy circumſtance happened at this port on the night of the 6th inſt. The brig Maria, Capt. Runey, (belonging to Payſon and Stearns,) parted her cables, and was drove from her anchorage at the mouth of the harbour. The Captain endeavoured to run her into port, but all his exertions proved abortive. She ſtruck, juſt upon entering, and in about an hour and an half ſhe bilged. Notwithſtanding every endeavour was uſed by the people on ſhore, to ſave thoſe on board, four perſons were unhappily drowned, viz. a French lady, paſſenger, and her two daughters, and Mr. Iſaac R. Auſtin, of Charleſton, ſupercargo, a young gentleman whoſe loſs is greatly lamented by his acquaintance here, and will no doubt be much more regretted by his parents and friends in America. His remains were decently interred the day following, attended by a great number of Americans.

" The cargo conſiſting of candles and oil, will be moſtly ſaved."

At Liverpool, on the night of the 22d January, the preſs-gang preſſed an American ſailor (as they had done ſeveral times before) and carried him to their houſe of rendezvous. Theſe repeated inſults ſo irritated the American ſailors, that they aſſembled in a body of about 250 went to the houſe and demanded their companion. They were refuſed admittance, and entered by force, and regained the man; and after placing the recruiting Captain and officers in the centre of the room, compelled them to give three cheers to the United States of America.—On the 27th, an inſtance of the ſame kind occurred.—The ſailors again aſſembled, and took from the preſs-gang an American whom they had preſſed; beat the whole gang ſeverely, threw two of them into the dock, where one was drowned, killed one on the ſpot, and the remainder fled.—On the 2d of Feb. the American Captains in port, were ſummoned to appear before the Mayor and Magiſtrates of Liverpool. They accordingly appeared, and were requeſted by the Mayor to keep their ſailors under more ſubjection, and not ſuffer them to break the peace, as they had done repeatedly, by inſulting the preſs-gang. He added, that as long as they behaved themſelves with civility, they ſhould be protected by the laws of the land; but if that they renewed their inſult, they ſhould be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity of the law.—The Captains in anſwer replied, that America was at war with no nation—but that their citizens had been repeatedly inſulted by the Britiſh ſhips of war. That they were citizens of an independent nation, and would receive no inſults with impunity from the ſubjects of any nation—and that the attempts to impreſs their men was an outrage and inſult that the Engliſh government could not juſtify—and that if they would not trouble the Americans, they would conduct themſelves with propriety, and not trouble them—After this, not an American was moleſted—their conduct was ſuch, as juſtified the title of freemen, and they ſupported the honor of the nation to which they belonged.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

By the brig Eliza, and ſhip Henrietta, from London, and the arrivals from Liverpool, we are ſupplied with papers that will help to fill the chaſm in the chain of intelligence.

Notwithſtanding ſome faint hopes of a pacification, inſpired by the intelligence of a truce, we ſee little probability of a peace, without another campaign. It is apparent that the Emperor and the King of Great Britain, as well as moſt of the German States, are reſolved to continue the war, unleſs the French demands ſhall be much reduced. The victories of the Auſtrians on the Rhine have revived the ſpirits of the Germans, and freſh ſupplies of troops are pouring in from Hungary, Bohemia and other parts. The defeat in Italy has ſerved only to exaſperate the Emperor with the general, and to invigorate his exertions.

On the part of Great-Britain every thing conſpires to ſecond the operations of the miniſter, except the misfortunes of the fleet deſtined to the Weſt-Indies. The conqueſt of the Cape of Good Hope and of Trincomal, are magnified into events of more importance than they really are; the ſtrength of the miniſtry is not declining, as is obvious from the majority of the Parliament which paſſed the bills for ſecuring the perſon of his Majeſty and for preventing ſeditions meetings, and the numerous addreſſes from various parts of the kingdom, which expreſsly approve of the principals of the bills. The facility of new loans is a proof that the miniſter has the monied inteteſt of the country to ſupport him—and there is no doubt, that ſooner than ſee the honor of the nation ſtained by an inglorious peace, a great proportion of the proprietors of the fund would accept of a reduction of intereſt at two per cent. While therefore Great Britain can ſupply money and Germany can furniſh men, it is not to be expected that theſe powers will abandon the Netherlands, Nice and Savoy to France.

On the part of France, a ſimilar pride of power is viſible. The executive directory declare, they have " offered peace to the coaleſced powers, on conditions as moderate as the national dignity will permit." As theſe terms are not accepted they are determined to purſue the war.

They ſay, the precious metals are buried in the earth, and it is impoſſible with money to ſupply the armies with neceſſaries. They therefore have recourſe to a collection of ſome articles in kind, as draft and ſaddle horſes. They require every thirtieth horſe. They have alſo put in requiſition additional young men, and laid the moſt ſevere penalties on abſence or deſertion.

Thus the fooliſh and ill-directed ambition of Auſtria and Pruſſia plunged Europe into a terrible war, which has thrown the Netherlands, Savoy, Neice, part of Germany, and in fact the provinces of Holland, into the power of France—and the pride and ambition of France will not relinquiſh her conqueſts. Nor will her enemies conſent to peace, until ſhe abandons them. Indeed France will inſiſt on keeping what ſhe can protect with land forces; as her navy is almoſt ruined, while that of Great Britain has obtained a greater comparative ſuperiority than at the cloſe of the war in 1763.

On the whole, the war will probably continue: the price of our proviſions will remain high; the merchant, the farmer, and all other deſcriptions of American citizens will therefore do well to calculate upon this, in arranging their plans of buſineſs.

March 30.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fitzſimons of Philadelphia, to a gentleman of this city, dated March 28, 1796.

" The Secretary of State, has communicated to the committee of merchants here, the following paragraph of a letter, (juſt received from Mr. Bayard the continental agent in London) which I will thank you to make known to the merchants of your place, as it may be uſeful to ſome and agreeable to all.

" In the courſe of the next month the judge of the admiralty has authoriſed us to expect an order for the reſtitution of the veſſels and cargoes ſeized and ſold by Sir John Jarvis and Sir Charles Gray, at Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadaloupe.

" In the court of appeals alſo, two illegal ſentences of the vice admiralty courts, in the Weſt-Indies, have lately been annulled, and the conduct of the judges ſeverely cenſured by the commiſſions of appeals."

BALTIMORE, April 1.

Wedneſday arrived the ſhip George and Patty Waſhington, Capt. Parker, from Liverpool, from whence he ſailed on the 31ſt of January, with the ſhip Beckey, Capt. Bryden, and the ſhip James, Capt. Peachy.

On the 25th of February, in lat. 24, 44, N. long. 29, W. ſpoke the brig Benjamin and Nancy, of Haverhill, Captain Farley, from St. Ubes, bound to Newbury-Port, 14 days out, all well. Capt. Farley informed him, that one half of Cadiz was ſunk by an earthquake, and ſeveral other towns had ſhared the ſame fate. Capt. Farley felt the ſhock lying in St. Ubes. He likewiſe informed Capt. Parker that the King of Spain had fled into Portugal, but what for he could not tell; he expected it was owing to an inſurrection.

March 7, At 2 P. M. ſpoke the ſhip Francis and Mary, Captain Read, of Kennebeck, 30 days from St. Ubes, in lat. 24, 11, N. long. 41, 14, W. bound to Norfolk; the Captain informed him that the King of Spain was in Portugal, but could not inform what for—he alſo ſaid that Cadiz was partly ſunk by an earthquake, and ſeveral other towns received much damage from the ſhock.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 6.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, dated March 3, 1796.

" Our crop of rice (at leaſt a conſiderable part of it) has gone off rapidly from 20s. to 30s. per cwt. At the firſt price little was diſpoſed of. It has within theſe few days been rather dull at the laſt rate, and I think with the money might be purchaſed at 25s. to 26s. though on a credit of 60 days, it could not be obtained under 28s. per cwt.—It is a pleaſing circumſtance to find that all our ſhipments the preſent ſeaſon, with a few exceptions, have been in American bottoms. I think we have in port as many more unengaged as will be ſufficient to carry off the remainder of the crop. A decided preference is given to our own veſſels to any foreign ſhips though offered at a difference of 15s. to 20s. per ton. I have juſt now a very fine Daniſh ſhip on hand, that I have offered at 70s. per ton, which I cannot engage at this rate, though I have freighted ſeveral Americans at 90s."

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to a merchant in this city, dated March 27, 1796.

" Our ſchooner Nancy went in queſt of Admiral Parker in order to obtain letters from him that might determine Judge Green of Bermuda, what decree to paſs on the American veſſels that had been carried in there by privateers, and liberated under the interlocutory decree. The brig Philip which we were intereſted in, was one of the number in this predicament.

" The ſchooner has arrived this evening. Admiral Parker writes us, that the iſland of Hiſpaniola was never conſidered by the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of war as blockaded, nor would any veſſel be taken or carried in by any of them from that iſland, unleſs good reaſon to ſuſpect French property on board.—He has alſo wrote a letter to Judge Green to this purport; we ſhall ſend it off to Bermuda to-morrow or next day: This is a proof the Judge has inſiſted on having, he will now have what we expect will remove any ſcruples of conſcience that gentleman may have, and by that means liberate thoſe veſſels. We take the earlieſt opportunity of communicating this to you; it may be a ſatisfaction to the gentlemen intereſted in your place."

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Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the 2d of April, to a merchant in this city.

" It is with regret I inform you, that the Ocean is taken by one of the Britiſh cruizers commanded by Capt. Berresford, and ſent for Hallifax on the 31ſt ultimo. One of your apprentices is juſt brought up by the pilot, and ſays all the reſt of the crew (except Capt. Vredenburgh and the chief mate) are on board the frigate now lying at the Hook. Should you wiſh to write to Hallifax, there is a veſſel to ſail from hence on Tueſday next, weather permitting."

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A letter from Falmouth, dated Feb. 22d, mentions the arrival of the ſhip Sally, Capt. Wickes, in 22 days from Philadelphia. The letter was brought by the Packet arrived at New-York. The writer ſays that " all proſpect of peace has vaniſhed."

A gentleman lately from Martinique, was requeſted to make known in Philadelphia for the information of thoſe concerned that a complete collection is made, of all documentary papers relative to captures and adjudications on the part of the Britiſh government, and that the ſame may be expected ſhortly to arrive in the brig Venus, Capt. Burrows for this port.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a Negro man, who ſays his name is NED, and the ſame perſon who was advertiſed on the 19th October, 1795, by Abigal Ryland of Cecil county, in the ſtate of Maryland. His owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away, as he will be dealt with according to law.

Philadelphia Gaol, April 1, 1796.

The Elegant Bay Horſe

PAYMASTER

Imported from England in the fall of 1794, by Mr. Frederick Rylander, of New-York,

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon, at Richard Leedom's tavern, in Northampton township, Bucks county, 20 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from Coryell's ferry, and will cover at Six Pounds the ſeaſon. No more than eighty mares will be received. If the money ſhould be paid to Richard Leedom, on or before the 1ſt of Auguſt next, and the mare not prove with foal, the owner of ſuch mare ſhall be entitled to the advantage of ſending her the next ſeaſon, gratis, provided the horſe is alive at that time.

He is full fifteen hands three inches high, riſing five years old, and if figure, bone, great ſtrength, and action, are deſirable qualities, this horſe cannot fail to produce excellent ſtock.

Good graſs will be provided, and proper care taken of the mares, but the ſubſcriber will not be accountable for accidents or eſcapes.

March 26, 1796. JOHN BEAUMONT.

Paymaſter's Pedigree.

Paymaſter is named after his ſire, who was got by Homer; Homer was got by Old Paymaſter, his dam by the Damaſcus Arabian, who was the ſire of Mr. March's Signal, who won ſeven times out of eight at New Market, and was alſo the ſire of Mr. Vermon's Fluſh, who won three times out of four at New Market, and of ſeveral others, which have produced excellent racers; Homer's grand dam was got by Changeling, own brother to Matchem, and was the dam of Nabob, out of the dam of Dulcinea, Vauxhall, Snap, and the famous horſe Membrino, by Old Cade, out of a daughter of the dam of the Duke of Bolton's Little John; he was got by Old Partner, ſire of the dam of Old Matchem, out of the dam Lord Portmore's Daffodil. Paymaſter was got by Blank, ſire of the dam of High Flyer; his dam, called Snap Dragon, by Snap; her dam by Regulus, ſire of the dam of Eclipſe; her grand-dam by Bartlet's Childers, her great grand-dam by Honeywood's Arabian, and out of the dam of the two True Blues. Homer's dam was the dam of Mr. Gee's Sarah, by Antonius, who won the 700 guineas at New-Market, in 1775, when ſix ſtarted. Paymaſter's dam was got by Snake, grand-dam by Old Traveller.

☞ Mr. Frederick Rylander, of New-York, warrants the above pedigree to be genuine, in the penalty of five hundred pounds.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away laſt night from their reſpective maſters in this city, the three following indented German ſervants: 1. Chriſtian Henry Malchowff, aged about 26 years, ſandy hair, fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather ſlight built, ſhrill voice, very much addicted to pleaſure, and a great gambler. He had with him an excellent dark brown mixed ſuperfine cloth coat, a lead coloured ſhort waiſted cloth coat, and other articles of dreſs, and generally looks neat and makes a good appearance, a tailor by trake. 2. John Henry Matthias, aged about 28 years, a very great ſloven, fond of ſmoaking, and very lazy, about 5 feet 10 inches high, boney and ſtout made, ſtoops, in-kneed and very clumſy in his manner, pockmarked, has loſt a fore tooth, light, almoſt ſandy hair, which he wears very full at the ſides, and twiſted and turned up behind; had on a blue ſuperfine cloth coat with yellow buttons, a green twilled old ſilk waiſtcoat, fuſtian breeches with white buttons, on which are engraved a Griffin creſt, a round hat almoſt new, ſhoes with ribbons, and blue ribbed ſtockings, by trade a hair-dreſſer. 3. Henry Daniel Matthias, brother of the laſt mentioned ſervant, aged 24 years, light hair, inclining to ſandy, which he wears tied and remarkably buſhy, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, in both which he has a remarkable caſt, good teeth; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlender made, in-kneed, rather clean in his dreſs; had on a dark coloured furtout coat, buttons of the ſame, lead coloured corduroy breeches, a pair of fancy ſtriped cotton ſtockings, and ſhoes tied with ribbons, very long quartered, round hat half worn. As theſe ſervants were treated with great kindneſs by their maſters, it becomes the duty of every man to prevent their making off. The two laſt having very little craft about them, their deſertion is imputed to the artifice of the firſt who has proved himſelf to be a very worthleſs, deſigning and ungrateful character. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid three run away ſervants, and confine them in any priſon, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward or a proportion of that ſum for each—by applying to the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1796.

BARK.

WANTED by the Tanners of Philadelphia, a large quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, Black, White and Cheſnut Oak, Beach-Birch and Hemlock, for which a generous price will be given the enſuing ſeaſon, if brought to market in good order.

Land for Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, Salem county, New-Jerſey, containing about 300 acres of land, 28 miles from Cooper's ferry, 2 and an half from Woodſtown, and 12 from the town of Salem, about 100 acres of arable land, 50 acres of meadow and more may be made, the reſt well timbered, and the greateſt part of which lays adjoining to a ſaw and griſt-mill; there are on ſaid premiſes, a good two ſtory brick houſe, with a cellar under it, and a large kitchen adjoining, a frame barn, hay-houſe, with good ſtabling, waggon-houſe, brick ſmoke-houſe, and milk-houſe over a never-failing ſpring of excellent water, not far from the door, the whole well watered; the ſituation pleaſant, healthy and dry, near to ſeveral places of worſhip; and on ſaid premiſes are two bearing orchards of grafted and natural fruit, of various kinds; a public road runs through the center, leading from Woodſtown to Cumberland, with a proportion of woodland and meadow on each part, which makes it convenient to divide into two farms.

Any perſon deſiring to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will make an indiſputable title for the ſame.

SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT.

Tth2 hidrmno 2d, 1796. *

STRAY HEIFER.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the 20th January laſt, a red ſtray HEIFER, with a white ſtreak on her rump, ſome white under her belly, and two hind feet white, ſuppoſed to be two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ISRAEL MATSON.

Philadelphia Locuſt-ſtreet, Dock-ward. ‖

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 25th inſtant, out of the ſtable of Morris Truman, living about a mile from Darby, a light bay MARE, riſing ſix years old this graſs, ſuppoſed to be about fifteen and an half hands high, a natural trotter, has one white hind foot, and the other partly white, with a ſmall blaze in her forehead, the hair ſomewhat wore off the ſide of her neck with the bridle reins, and is but thin of fleſh.

Whoever takes up the mare and thief ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice ſhall receive 20 dollars reward, or ſixteen dollars for the mare only, and all reſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, within one mile of James Hollis's tavern.

JOHN TRUMAN.

Third month 28th, 1796.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of January laſt, 16 SHEEP, one black, the others white. The owner is deſired to come, without delay, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeable to law, to defray expences, by

JONATHAN WILLARD.

Northampton, Bucks county, Feb. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Barndollar, deceaſed, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, yeoman, are requeſted to make payment, without delay: and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them, duly proved, to the ſubſcribers,

DANIEL BARNDOLLAR, CHARLES NICE, } Executors.

February 30th, 1796. †

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the firſt day of February, 1796, a certain NEGRO MAN, who has went by different names, viz. MOSES WHITE, alias, DICK HATBAND, but ſays he is free, and was born of free parents in the county of Sommerſet, ſtate of Maryland, but ſays he left Maryland about four years ſince, and lived with Thomas Beaſon, butcher, near Wilmington, Brandywine, ſtate of Delaware: he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, and about 26 years of age. His maſter, if he has any, is requeſted to come and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from this date, for his expences, by

JOHN BURY, Jailer.

Lancaſter, March 8, 1796. *

EIGHT Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant boy, named Evans Scott, about 17 years of age, ſlender made ſtrait hair, ſometimes wears it tied: Had on, and took with him, a ſnuff coloured coat, a mixed nankeen coattee, a pair of thick cloth trowſers, two pair of woollen ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, three linen ſhirts, a half-worn fur hat, beſides other clothes. Whoeves takes up ſaid boy, and brings him home, or confines him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SMITH BOWEN. *

Bridgetown, March 14, 1796.

STOP THIEVES!

BROKE out of the gaol of the county of Delaware, on the 20th inſt. March, the following perſons, viz. *James Andrews*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, down look ſhort black hair, ſtout made; had on when he went away a pair of blue woollen trowſers a ſhort blue round jacket, and a red flannel ſhirt. *Thomas Green*, a middle ſized young man with dark hair, tied, very baſhful when ſpoke to, had on a blue coattee, white under jacket, and white overalls. Whoever will apprehend the above perſons, and bring them to Cheſter goal, ſhall have twenty dollars reward, or ten dollars for either of them, and reaſonable charges.

‖ ABRAHAM DICKS, Sheriff.

EIGHT Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant boy, named James Hand, has dark buſhy hair, about 16 years of age: Had on, and took with him, a jean coattee, a mixt cloth coattee, waiſtcoat and trowſers of the ſame, good felt hat and good ſhoes, beſides other clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by *JOHN WARE.*

Baken's neck Cumberland county, Weſt New-Jerſey, March 14, 1796. *

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, at Three Mile Run, near New-Brunſwick, Somerſet county, New-Jerſey, in July 1794, a MULATTO NEGRRO MAN, named PETER, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 30 years old, ſlim built, narrow face and ſharp chin, is very talkative, and has large glaring eyes, he has been owned by the following perſons in Somerſet county, viz. firſt by Mr. Beekman, of Griggſtown, next by Squire Hoogland, afterwards by Captain Baird, both of the ſame place; he was afterwards owned by Mr. Brokaw, at Ricefield, from whom the ſubſcriber purchaſed him Any perſon taking up ſaid Negro, ſecuring him in gaol, and giving information to his maſter, ſhall have Forty Dollars, and if ſent home, ſhall be intitled to the above reward of Fifty Dollars.

REM GARRITSEN.

March 7, 1796.

N. B. The above Negro was ſeen in Philadelphia in January laſt, and is ſuppoſed to be lurking thereabouts. ‖

TO BE LET,

and may be entered on the 25th March next,

A PLANTATION of 50 acres of land, on which are a neat convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe barn, orchard, and a very extenſive ſtone quarry, (being the ſame occupied by James Beaty for ſeveral years paſt) ſituate on the Providence road and Ridley creek, about a mile from Cheſter, Delaware county, for terms apply to GEORGE ROBERTS, No 3, Church-Alley.

Feb. 22d 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

FOR PUBLIC SALE,

2261 acres choice LAND,

IN Northumberland county, contained in the eight following tracts; one tract of 327 acres and three quarters, on the ſouth ſide of the ſouth branch of White Deer-hole creek; one other tract of 238 acres and an half, on the ſaid branch of ſaid creek; one other tract of 268 acres and three quarters, on the ſame; one other tract of 342 acres and three quarters, on the ſame; one other tract of 347 acres and one quarter, on the ſame; one other tract of 311 acres and three quarters, on the north-weſt branch of White Deer-hole creek; two other tracts, together 424 acres and one quarter, adjoining each other, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the weſt branch of the river Suſquehanna, adjoining Capt. M'Ilhatton's mill-place. Thoſe lands are all near each other, taken up in 1769, and are well known by the name of Joſeph and Alexander Donaldſon's lands, to be of good quality, and capable of making excellent farms.

The above tracts will all be offered for public ſale at Sunbury, as they are ſituate about 20 miles from ſaid town, on Wedneſday, the 27th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The terms of payment are, one fourth caſh, the remainder in three equal yearly payments, with intereſt. For further information, apply to JOHN STEINMETZ, or WILLIAM BELL, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

March 15th, 1796.

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles

ALSO,

Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and ink-holders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes

ALSO,

Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

Offered for private Sale,

A VERY valuable LOT of GROUND, containing about three acres, ſituate on the Three Mile Run, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Germantown, oppoſite Hart's tavern. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a ſtone quarry, ſome very handſome meadow ground, an appleorchard, an old tanyard, with ſeveral buildings adjoining it, ſome time back uſed for a mill houſe, currying ſhop, &c. the under planks of the vats are probably ſtill good; the ſituation for tanning is very convenient, as the 3 mile run, a very lively ſtream, runs through the premiſes cloſe by the tanyard. A good title can be given to the purchaſer; for further particulars apply to MARY MARRIOT, at Wilmington, or NATHAN SELLERS, No. 231, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. t.b.c.t.f.

THE Managers of the latin ſchool, near the meeting-houſe, of the congregation of the Forks of Brandywine, hereby inform thoſe who may incline to ſend their children, that they have lately employed Mr MATHEW WALLACE (who graduated not long ſince at Princeton) to teach ſaid ſchool. The part of the country is healthy, and convenient boarding ſcholars may be obtained on reaſonable terms. The Rev. NATHAN GRIER, who lives not far from the ſchool-houſe, promiſes frequently to viſit the ſchool, and that himſelf and his brethren, the neighbouring clergymen, will examine it, as often as it may be deemed neceſſary. From the ſpecimen which Mr. WALLACE has given us of his mode of teaching, we flatter ourſelves that the ſcholars committed to his care will be taught with acuracy and diſpatch.

Brandywine, Cheſter county, Dec. 18, 1795. ¶ 3 m.

FOR SALE,

A large and convenient

Merchant and Griſt Mill,

SITUATE on a never failing ſtream of water, in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, in the county of Cheſter, near Spring-Town Forge, and about ſeven miles from Downings-Town, and thirty ſix miles from Philadelphia with thirty acres of Land. The water-wheels are new. There are on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, with other buildings, and a good ſituation for a ſliting mill. Poſſeſſion may be obtained on the firſt day of April next. If the property is not ſold by that time, the owner would wiſh to rent it. Application for the ſaid eſtate may be made to the ſubſcriber, at his office No. 128 north Second-ſtreet, or to Mr. METHUSELAH DAVIS near the premiſes.

ROBERT PORTER.

March 2, 1796. 3. ſ. p. §

The imported and real full bred Horſe

RODNEY,

Will cover Mares this Seaſon,

Until the 15th of July,

AT Doctor Joſeph Moore's, in Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, at Sixteen Dollars per Mare, paid at covering.

RODNEY is a beautiful dark bay, riſing ſix years old, full fifteen and an half hands high, remarkably well finiſhed in point of ſtrength, activity and elegance, and moves equal to any horſe extant.

RODNEY was bred in Great-Britain, from the beſt ſtock of turf horſes ever in Britain, without any adulteration, and imported from thence by Captain Henry Norris, in the ſhip Planter, Captain Arthus; was got by Paymaſter, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by old Snap, grandſon to Devonſhire's Childer, great grand-dam by Godolphin's Arabian, great great grand-dam by Seuſbury, which mare was grand-dam of Eclipſe, whoſe dam was got by Regulus. A clear and indiſputable certificate, regularly atteſted by the gentleman who bred and imported him, and recorded in the Deputy Regiſter General's office of ſaid county, with the ſeal of ſaid office to it affixed may be ſeen at his ſtand.

Good paſture provided for mares, and particular attention paid to them, by

JOHN FAIRLAMB.

March 10, 1796. †

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Concord townſhip, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, freſh coloured, and ſlender made; had on, when he abſconded, a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, ſpotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has loſt one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices, ſo that their maſter may get them again ſhall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

Burr Mill-Stones,

MADE by *OLIVER EVANS*, at his Factory, in the Old Windmill, in Emſley's alley, ſouth Second-ſtreet, a little below Dock-ſtreet; where thoſe who apply may be ſupplied with Stones of ſuch quality as will ſuit their purpoſes. Alſo STONES for GUDGEONS to run on, and

Plaiſter of Paris

ground fine for Manure, and calcined for

Stucco-Work.

He keeps for ſale, at his dwelling, No. 215, north Second-ſtreet, a little above Vine-ſtreet,

Bolting-Cloths.

A complete aſſortment of both *imported* and *American manufactured*, for merchant and country work, which he warrants good—Alſo,

THE YOUNG MILLWRIGHT AND *MILLER's GUIDE.*

Containing a Syſtem of Mechanics and Hydraulics, as they apply to Water-mills, with the whole Proceſs of, and all the Improvements on the Art of Manufacturing Flour, intended to be uſeful to all concerned in building or uſing Water-mills; which Book is ſold by MATHEW CAREY & ROBERT CAMPBELL, Bookſellers. Feb. 13.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, on the 26th January 1796, executed a note of hand for Twelve Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, payable to Jacob Shaffer; and whereas the conſideration for which ſaid note was given, has altogether failed, I therefore take this method to warn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled by law.

PHILIP JACKSON.

Kingſton, Luzerne county, Feb. 25, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Ann Newberry, late of Worceſter townſhip, Montgomery county, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce their accounts for ſettlement, to

JESSE BEAN, Adminiſtrator.

March 11, 1796. *

STRAY COW.

WAS taken up about the middle of January laſt, by the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Jackſon's plantation, in the Northern Liberties, a brown COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MATTHEW DOYLE.

March 3. §

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3430.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1796.

THE FULL BRED HORSE

PAYMASTER,

WILL cover at the ſtable of RALPH PHILLIPS, in the townſhip of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, at SIX POUNDS the ſeaſon; but if the caſh is paid when the mare is covered, or before ſhe is taken away, FOURTEEN DOLLARS will be received as full pay for each mare which ſhall be covered by the ſeaſon.

PAYMASTER is a fine bay, with a beautiful ſtar in his forehead, black mane, tail and legs, about 15 hands 3 inches high, very lengthy and handſome; he has a remarkable fine carcaſe, bone and ſinew, and perhaps ſtands better on his legs than any other full bred horſe in America, and in point of blood, inferior to none, as will appear by the underwritten certificates, which I have in my poſſeſſion, legally authenticated.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river in Virginia, in July, 1791. He was got by Paymaſter; his dam by Otho; his grand dam by Herod; his great grand dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim.

PAYMASTER, in England, before he was imported, in the Spring Meeting races, in the year 1787, beat Belemy's Filly by Elexes, which was bought of Sir Charles Bumberry, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. each, for 50 guineas. Friday, in the ſame meeting, he beat Mr. Hullis's Barrington acroſs the flat for 25 guineas, Paymaſter carrying 8 ſtone 5lb. Barrington carrying 8 ſtone. In October 1787, he beat the Duke of Queenſbury's Flirtilla, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. for 100 guineas; on the 2d October meeting, Mr. Hodgſon's Ginger paid 50 guineas forfeit to Paymaſter.

William Cauty, of Pall Mall, in the county of Middleſex, and kingdom of Great-Britain, gentleman, maketh oath, and ſaith the annexed certificate is the hand writing of this deponent, and is true in every reſpect as is there certified.

WILLIAM CAUTY.

Sworn at Guildham, London, this 7th day of March, 1791. } JOHN BOYDELL, Mayor.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, I John Boydell, Eſq. [illegible] of London, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof, perſonally came and appeared before me, William Cauty, the deponent named in the affidavit hereunto above mentioned, being a perſon well known and worthy of good credit, and by ſolemn oath, which the ſaid deponent then took before me, upon the holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, did ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, teſtify and depoſe, to be true, the ſeveral matters and things mentioned and contained in the ſaid annexed affidavit.

In faith and teſtimony whereof, I, the ſaid Lord Mayor, have cauſed the ſeal of the office of mayoralty of the ſaid city of London to be hereunto put and affixed, and the certificate mentioned and referred to in and by the ſaid affidavit hereunto alſo annexed. Dated in London, the ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

(Seal) WINDALL.

Good paſture provided upon reaſonable terms, but not to be accountable for eſcapes, &c.

RALPH PHILLIPS.

Any gentleman wiſhing any further confirmation reſpecting the regiſtering and performance of Paymaſter, may be more fully ſatisfied by applying to Gen. Cummings of Newark, or Richard Stockton, Eſq; of Princeton, who were preſent on the examination of the calendar, and found the facts above mentioned to be true.

April 2d, 1796. * 6w.

A Meeting of the creditors of Evan Truman will be held in the townſhip of Moreland, county of Montgomery, on Monday, the 18th inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Huſty, and at the houſe of George Leſher, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 23d inſt. at 2 o'clock P. M. All perſons having any claims, are requeſted to attend either meeting with their accounts duly atteſted, in order to ſtrike a dividend for ſettlement.

JOSEPH OGILBY,
GEORGE SHELMIER,
SAMUEL AYRS,
JACOB SOMMER, } Aſſignees.

April 4, 1796.

WHEREAS Margaret, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSEPH DONELL.

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 4th, 1796.

WHEREAS the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HUCK, late of the city of Philadelphia, attorney at law, by reaſon of his attainder of high treaſon, has been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate, I, the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſale of the ſaid eſtate, in the county of Northampton, do hereby give notice, that a tract of three hundred and one acres and 141 perches of land, late the property of the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, ſituate in the ſaid county, adjoining a tract of land ſurveyed for Hannah Warren; beginning at a beech, thence by land of Hannah Warren, north 45 degrees eaſt, 160 perches to a beech, thence by land of Chriſtian Huck ſouth 45 degrees eaſt, 320 perches to an aſh, thence ſouth 45 degrees weſt, 160 perches to a hemlock, thence north 45 degrees weſt, 320 perches to the place of beginning. Which *will be ſold by publick vendue*, on the 21ſt day of May next, at the town of Northampton, in the county of Northampton; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to be made ſubject to the payment of the arrears of purchaſe money and intereſt, due to the Land-office. The ſaid tract of land was granted by warrant from the Land-office, dated the 21ſt day of Auguſt, 1776, to Kenneth M'Culloch, and by him conveyed to the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, but is not yet patented. The terms of ſale will be as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay to the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate. And if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

STEPHEN BALLIET.

Northampton, April 6, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the employ of the ſubſcriber, living near Wilmington, on the 28th of December, 1795, a Negro man, named PETER, the property of Eliſha Price, Eſq; of Cheſter, who had bound himſelf and heirs to liberate him, on condition of his ſerving him faithfully four years from the 1ſt of October laſt. Said Peter is 39 or 40 years of age, a[illegible] built, a little bow-legged, a ſmooth tongued artful fellow, a noted liar, a great villain, and fond of liquor. He will probably change his name and endeavour to paſs for a freeman. He had on when he went away, a new homeſpun cloth coattee and trowſers of a light colour, an old velvet jacket, and new ſtrong ſhoes with ſtrings. He underſtands farming and driving a team, can play on a fiddle, and took one with him belonging to his fellow-ſervant, and money belonging to another of his comrades. Said fellow has been a run away almoſt ever ſince he was 20 years of age; he has lived in New-Jerſey, where he changed his name to Jeffery Homes; has been a voyage or two to ſea; has lived in Philadelphia, in Bucks county, and almoſt every part of Cheſter county. In September laſt, he lived with Mr. John Crozer, in Delaware county, where he ſays he has an Indian wife; but as he has children by four black women, to all of whom he ſays he is lawfully married, it is not known to which (if to either of them) he will apply to conceal him. Said Peter had leave of abſence for four days at the time he ran away, with a permit to paſs and repaſs to and from Delaware county, to ſee his acquaintance there, and to deliver a letter to his maſter, Eliſha Price, Eſq; and to return on the 28th of December, 1795, but he has not delivered the letter, nor been ſeen in Cheſter ſince.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid by Eliſha Price, Eſq; in Cheſter, or by the ſubſcriber, on his farm, near Wilmington.

PETER JAQUETT.

Long-Hook, January 6, 1796.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forbid to employ or harbour ſaid negro.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, two mare COLTS, the one a bay, and the other a ſorrel, ſuppoſed to be about three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ABIAH TAYLOR.

4th mo. 6th, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Barndollar, deceaſed, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, yeoman, are requeſted to make payment, without delay: and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them, duly proved, to the ſubſcribers,

DANIEL BARNDOLLAR,
CHARLES NICE, } Executors.

February 30th, 1796.

The Elegant Bay Horſe

PAYMASTER

Imported from England in the fall of 1794, by Mr. Frederick Rylander, of New-York,

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon, at Richard Leedom's tavern, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, 20 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from Coryell's ferry, and will cover at Six Pounds the ſeaſon. No more than eighty mares will be received. If the money ſhould be paid to Richard Leedom, on or before the 1ſt of Auguſt next, and the mare not prove with foal, the owner of ſuch mare ſhall be entitled to the advantage of ſending her the next ſeaſon, gratis, provided the horſe is alive at that time.

He is full fifteen hands three inches high, riſing five years old, and if figure, bone, great ſtrength, and action, are deſirable qualities, this horſe cannot fail to produce excellent ſtock.

Good graſs will be provided, and proper care taken of the mares, but the ſubſcriber will not be accountable for accidents or eſcapes.

March 26, 1796. JOHN BEAUMONT. *

Paymaſter's Pedigree.

Paymaſter is named after his ſire, who was got by Homer; Homer was got by Old Paymaſter, his dam by the Damaſcus Arabian, who was the ſire of Mr. March's Signal, who won ſeven times out of eight at New Market, and was alſo the ſire of Mr. Vermon's Fluſh, who won three times out of four at New Market, and of ſeveral others, which have produced excellent racers; Homer's grand dam was got by Changeling, own brother to Matchem, and was the dam of Nabob, out of the dam of Dulcinea, Vauxhall, Snap, and the famous horſe Membrino, by Old Cade, out of a daughter of the dam of the Duke of Bolſire of the dam of Old Matchem, out of the dam Lord Portmore's Daffodil. Paymaſter was got by Blank, ſire of the dam of High Flyer; his dam, called Snap Dragon, by Snap; her dam by Regulus, ſire of the dam of Eclipſe; her grand-dam by Bartlet's Childers, her great grand-dam by Honeywood's Arabian, and out of the dam of the two True Blues. Homer's dam was the dam of Mr. Gee's Sarah, by Antonius, who won the 700 guineas at New-Market, in 1775, when ſix ſtarted. Paymaſter's dam was got by Snake, grand-dam by Old Traveller.

☞ Mr. Frederick Rylander, of New-York, warrants the above pedigree to be genuine, in the penalty of five hundred pounds.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a Negro man, who ſays his name is NED, and the ſame perſon who was advertiſed on the 19th October, 1795, by Abigal Ryland of Cecil county, in the ſtate of Maryland. His owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away, as he will be dealt with according to law.

Philadelphia Gaol, April 1, 1796.

BARK.

WANTED by the Tanners of Philadelphia, a large quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, Black, White and Cheſnut Oak, Beach-Birch and Hemlock, for which a generous price will be given the enſuing ſeaſon, if brought to market in good order.

Burr Mill-Stones,

MADE by *OLIVER EVANS*, at his Factory, in the Old Windmill, in Emſley's alley, ſouth Second-ſtreet, a little below Dock-ſtreet; where thoſe who apply may be ſupplied with Stones of ſuch quality as will ſuit their purpoſes. Alſo STONES for GUDGEONS to run on, and

Plaiſter of Paris

ground fine for Manure, and calcined for

Stucco-Work.

He keeps for ſale, at his dwelling, No. 215, north Second-ſtreet, a little above Vine-ſtreet,

Bolting-Cloths.

A complete aſſortment of both *imported* and *American manufactured*, for merchant and country work, which he warrants good—Alſo,

THE YOUNG MILLWRIGHT AND *MILLER's GUIDE.*

Containing a Syſtem of Mechanics and Hydraulics, as they apply to Water-mills, with the whole Proceſs of, and all the Improvements on the Art of Manufacturing Flour, intended to be uſeful to all concerned in building or uſing Water-mills; which Book is ſold by MATHEW CAREY & ROBERT CAMPBELL, Bookſellers. Feb. 13.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away laſt night from their reſpective maſters in this city, the three following indented German ſervants: 1. Chriſtian Henry Malchowff, aged about 26 years, ſandy hair, fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather ſlight built, ſhrill voice, very much addicted to pleaſure, and a great gambler. He had with him an excellent dark brown mixed ſuperfine cloth coat, a lead coloured ſhort waiſted cloth coat, and other articles of dreſs, and generally looks neat and makes a good appearance, a tailor by trake. 2. John Henry Matthias, aged about 28 years, a very great ſloven, fond of ſmoaking, and very lazy, about 5 feet 10 inches high, boney and ſtout made, ſtoops, in-kneed and very clumſy in his manner, pockmarked, has loſt a fore tooth, light, almoſt ſandy hair, which he wears very full at the ſides, and twiſted and turned up behind; had on a blue ſuperfine cloth coat with yellow buttons, a green twilled old ſilk waiſtcoat, fuſtian breeches with white buttons, on which are engraved a Griffin creſt, a round hat almoſt new, ſhoes with ribbons, and blue ribbed ſtockings, by trade a hair-dreſſer. 3. Henry Daniel Matthias, brother of the laſt mentioned ſervant, aged 24 years, light hair, inclining to ſandy, which he wears tied and remarkably buſhy, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, in both which he has a remarkable caſt, good teeth; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlender made, in-kneed, rather clean in his dreſs; had on a dark coloured ſurtout coat, buttons of the ſame, lead coloured corduroy breeches, a pair of fancy ſtriped cotton ſtockings, and ſhoes tied with ribbons, very long quartered, round hat half worn. As theſe ſervants were treated with great kindneſs by their maſters, it becomes the duty of every man to prevent their making off. The two laſt having very little craft about them, their deſertion is imputed to the artifice of the firſt who has proved himſelf to be a very worthleſs, deſigning and ungrateful character. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid three run away ſervants, and confine them in any priſon, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward or a proportion of that ſum for each—by applying to the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1796.

LAND for SALE,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, Salem county, New-Jerſey, containing about 300 acres of land, 28 miles from Cooper's ferry, 2 and an half from Woodſtown, and 12 from the town of Salem, about 100 acres of arable land, 50 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the reſt well timbered, and the greateſt part of which lays adjoining to a ſaw and griſt-mill; there are on ſaid premiſes, a good two ſtory brick houſe, with a cellar under it, and a large kitchen adjoining, a frame barn, hay-houſe, with good ſtabling, waggon-houſe, brick ſmoke-houſe, and milk-houſe over a never-failing ſpring of excellent water, not far from the door, the whole well watered; the ſituation pleaſant, healthy and dry, near to ſeveral places of worſhip; and on ſaid premiſes are two bearing orchards of grafted and natural fruit, of various kinds; a public road runs through the center, leading from Woodſtown to Cumberland, with a proportion of woodland and meadow on each part, which makes it convenient to divide into two farms.

Any perſon deſiring to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will make an indiſputable title for the ſame.

SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT.

Tth2 hidrmno 2d, 1796.

STRAY HEIFER.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the 20th January laſt, a red ſtray HEIFER, with a white ſtreak on her rump, ſome white under her belly, and two hind feet white, ſuppoſed to be two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ISRAEL MATSON.

Philadelphia Locuſt-ſtreet, Dock-ward.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 25th inſtant, out of the ſtable of Morris Truman, living about a mile from Darby, a light bay MARE, riſing ſix years old this graſs, ſuppoſed to be about fifteen and an half hands high, a natural trotter, has one white hind foot, and the other partly white, with a ſmall blaze in her forehead, the hair ſomewhat wore off the ſide of her neck with the bridle reins, and is but thin of fleſh.

Whoever takes up the mare and thief ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice ſhall receive 20 dollars reward, or ſixteen dollars for the mare only, and all reſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, within one mile of James Hollis's tavern.

JOHN TRUMAN.

Third month 28th, 1796.

BALTIMORE, April 7.

Late yeſterday evening arrived the ſhip Becky, Captain Bryden, from Briſtol, which ſhe left the 26th of February, and brings London prints to the 24th, and Briſtol Gazettes to the 25th of that month—the lateſt that have been received on the continent. With theſe papers we were obligingly favoured by a gentleman of this town. Want of time prevents our taking more at preſent, than the following extracts. By theſe, however, our readers will ſee, that the laſt glimpſe of peace has entirely diſappeared, and that a fifth campaign is once more to crimſon, perhaps with deeper hue, the deſolated plains of Europe. More copious extracts in our next.

GENOA, January 22.

The miniſter plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majeſty reſident here, received the day before yeſterday a courier from Madrid; inſtantly on the receipt of this, he ſent off couriers with diſpatches to the Spaniſh miniſters at Turin, Parma, Florence, Rome, and Naples It is thought that they relate to the preſent ſituation of the Courts of Madrid and London, which ſeems to indicate an approaching rupture.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.

The hopes of peace are entirely vaniſhed, and the preparations for a new campaign are immenſe. The French armies on the Rhine are to be augmented to 300,000, and the young men of the firſt requiſition are daily exerciſing. The French government cannot poſſibly accede to the terms of peace propoſed by the coaleſced powers. It will only make peace on condition that Belgium and Liege are formally given up to France, and that the independance of Holland be acknowledged by thoſe powers. Auſtria and England have abſolutly refuſed to accede to to any ſuch terms, and a new campaign is in conſequence reſolved upon. The garriſons of our new departments, eſpecially that of Bruſſels, are reinforcing, for which purpoſe troops are daily arriving from our armies on the Rhine and Moſelle. At Luxembourg 6000 men are expected from the Pariſian army, and that fortreſs has proviſions for a year. To allay the ferment of the reports propagated by the would give up Belgium to the Emperor, the Miniſter of Police at Paris has ſent circular letters to the central adminiſtrations, contradicting theſe.

LONDON, February 23.

The report from the corn market of yeſterday is extremely alarming, wheat has greatly advanced in price, and flour, the material of which bread is immediately manufactured, has riſen *ten ſhillings a ſack*!—This will give the face of juſtification to a riſe in the quarter loaf of one ninth of its preſent value.

A letter from Leith, dated February 18, ſays, "Yeſterday an expreſs arrived here from rear admiral Pringle, and the ſquadron of frigates now in Leith roads, to proceed with every diſpatch to join Admiral Duncan, the Dutch fleet being now in the North ſeas; in conſequence whereof, all the boats have been employed all night in watering and carrying proviſions on board, and they are expected to ſail this afternoon. They conſiſt of the Ambuſcade, Fox, Star, and a large Ruſſian Frigate."

A letter from Yarmouth, dated Feb. 20, ſays, "An expreſs arrived from Sothwold yeſterday, with information that an enemy's cutter had captured 4 or 5 ſail of coaſters within ſight of that place. A man of war was inſtantly diſpatched from our roads, of which we have not yet heard any thing. A naval depot is about to be eſtabliſhed here, and a navy agent appointed. Our rope makers are under contract, and are full at work making new cables."

February 24.

By letters from Bruſſels it appears, that the moſt vigorous preparations are making on both ſides for the renewal of hoſtilities, and that all hopes of a ſpeedy peace are vaniſhed. The army of the Sambre and Meuſe has been conſiderably augmented by reinforcements, and is now 70,000 ſtrong.

This day a mail from Hamburgh arrived at the Poſt-office. Our readers will ſee by the following communications, [which ſhall appear in our next] that the hopes of an approaching peace, which were ſome time ago entertained upon the continent, are now entirely diſſipated. The intelligence from Corſica is of a moſt diſtreſſing nature; we wait impatiently for further advices from that quarter.

From the New-York Gazette.

April 8.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived here the ſhip Ohio, Captain M'Laughlin, in thirty-three days from Grenock (Scotland.) By this veſſel the Editor has recived Glaſgow papers up to the 1ſt of March; extracts from which follow.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.

The advanced poſts of the French and Auſtrians are within a league of each other.—The former have ſtrong corps at Stromberg, Simmern and Kreutznach.

More corn and meal is now exporting from Bohemia than ever was known at any former period.

All the horſes uſed for pleaſure have been ſeized at Straſbourgh, when ſome perſons going to the theatre in their carriages were obliged to leave them, the cattle being forcibly taken away. On the 3d inſt. the guillotine was again put in motion at that place, and an emigrant prieſt, belonging to one of the richeſt families in the department of the Upper Rhine, was executed.

HAGUE, Feb. 13.

The municipality of Utrecht ſent notice to the States General, that 20 officers of the Orange party in Weſtphalia, who had been taken priſoners by the French, were on the road to the Hague, and yeſterday they arrived here under a ſtrong eſcort; it is generally thought they will be executed.

The deputies of Frieſland have reſolved that all perſons who have ſerved in the Orange army, ſhall be forbid to return to Holland under pain of death, and they have alſo given public notice, that all perſons who ſerved the former government, having now loſt the confidence of the people, muſt repair within 14 days to their places of abode, and remain there, and they are at the ſame time forbid to ſell their eſtates, &c. The deputies of Holland on the 5th publiſhed a declaration, upon which the provincial adminiſtration is to be eſtabliſhed, until the National Convention ſhall, however, meets great oppoſition amongſt the lower claſs of people, but moſt particularly from the deputies of Amſterdam, who have proteſted againſt the meaſure, becauſe concluded without the conſent of the people of Holland, and have refuſed to make it public.

The committee of Maritime affairs have propoſed to make a lottery of 50,000 florins, the tickets of which are to be diſtributed to thoſe perſons who are willing to enter into the ſea ſervice. A tranſport with 300 Dutch and French Emigrants aboard, going to the Weſt-Indies, has been carried into Fluſhing. We have juſt now learned, that the ſtate priſoner Van de Piegel, on his journey to Woerden, has been ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, and his recovery is rather doubtful.

CHOLLET, January 27.

Since Stoffle has taken off the maſk, in order to act in concert with Charette and Sapinaad, conſternation reigns in the country places, the inhabitants of which are curſing them; while ſeveral of them, out of fear leſt the Republican forces ſhould not be ſufficient, appeared prepared to march.

Stoffle has iſſued proclamations, in which he invites the citizens to come and fight for their king; it being better, he ſays, to have one king, than ſeven hundred and fifty-five.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.

Reinforcements for Italy ſet out daily, not only from hence, but from all the provinces of Auſtria; and in caſe a new campaign ſhould take place, which appears more and more likely, a new plan of recruiting is in readineſs, by which an army may be compoſed and made ready to act in a very ſhort time. The fine regiment of cavalry, Karaizay, which has demanded to be employed again againſt the enemy, paſſed this city a day or two ago, on its way to the Rhine. According to the news from Conſtantinople, the French miniſter there, Verninac, makes continual efforts, and employs every means to draw the Porte into the intereſts of France, and to perſuade the Grand Signior, that he ought not to remain indifferent to the partition of Poland; but the miniſters of the other courts have been able hitherto to render unſucceſsful all his attempts, and to keep the Grand Signior in his pacific diſpoſitions.

Feb. 6.

It is ſaid, that by our court arrangements entered into with the Cabinet of Peterſburgh, is about to put on their march, and bring into the field, all our troops ſtyled frontier troops, from Tranſylvania and Eſclavonia, eſtimated at 100,000 effective men.

It is very certain that the kingdom of Hungaria has made to the Emperor and King a gratuitous preſent of 500,000 meaſures of oats.

Feb. 10.

[From the Court Gazette.]

"His Imperial Majeſty, after repeated ſolicitations, has conſented to Count Clairfait's reſignation of his command of the Imperial army of the Lower Rhine, and has appointed his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles to the command of the ſaid army. At the ſame time his Majeſty has been pleaſed, as a teſtimony of his ſatisfaction with the Field Marſhal's glorious ſervices, to confer on him the order of the Golden Fleece."

We ſtill flattter ourſelves here, that ſhould our armies advance into Belgium, the preſence of the Archduke Charles will be productive of the greateſt advantages. Count Bellegrade has been appointed to aſſiſt the Archduke: that general is one of the beſt ſkilled in military tactics of the preſent time; he is a friend of Field-marſhal Wurmſer, and on account of his great merit has been conſtantly employed by our monarch, and the commanders of the army, in the moſt important ſervices. It is now certain, that as the French inſiſt on ſuch terms of peace as cannot be acceded to by the coaleſced powers, the courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, London, Turin, and Naples, are now determined, more than ever, to continue the war with the greateſt vigour. For this purpoſe, the tranſporting of men and ammunition for Italy are to be continued, till the army conſiſts of 50,000 men, excluſive of the Italian troops.—The King of Sardinia augments his army with 6000 cavalry; and his infantry in proportion—England [illegible] part of the garriſons in Bohemia, which conſiſt of 30,000 men, and all the military here, with their artillery, have received orders to march for the Rhine, and it is generally expected that the next campaign will be a moſt obſtinate and bloody one.

A reinforcement of 160 pieces of cannon, with neceſſary waggons, which was on its march from Bohemia for Italy, has received counter orders, and proceeds for the Rhine.

SPIRES, Feb. 9.

The French are collecting in very great numbers in the environs of Guemerſhim and Landau; and there is every reaſon to think that the campaign will be opened towards the end of March. The hope of a pacification ſeems to have vaniſhed altogether.

ITALY, February 4.

The French army in Italy is augmenting to 100,000 men, and their intention is reported to be to attack the fortreſſes in Piedmont and Lombarby at the ſame time. The ſkirmiſhes between them and the Piedmonteſe ſtill continue, and it is now confidently aſſerted that the King of Sardinia does not intend to conclude a ſeparate peace. The inhabitants of Cagliari and Saſſari are ſaid to be unanimouſly for war.

PARIS, Eebruary 20.

A letter from Nantz, of the 15th Pluvoiſe (February 4,) ſays,

"We are ſurrounded by the Chouans, who have cut off the communication between Nantz and Angers: Manufactures are no longer carried on here, and the workmen are in conſequence in the greateſt conſternation. Since Stoffle has riſen, his troops prevent any thing from being brought to this town—Such in ſubſtance is our ſituation."

Letters from Caen, dated Pluvoiſe 24th, informs us, that Gen. Dugar had taken the neceſſary meaſures to force the farmers to furniſh the city with proviſions. Every thing in that country is ſubject to military law.—The adminiſtration of Calvados have announced to their fellow citizens, that Gen. Hoche has aſſured the means ſpeedily to reduce the rebels who ravage thoſe parts of the country. The Chouans, notwithſtanding, make all the inhabitants deſert the country, and retire to Caen, to eſcape from robbery and aſſaſſination. But they complain that all keep ſilence about the haunts of the Chouans, ſo great is the dread which they have inſpired.

February 22.

The new war miniſter, Petiet, hasreduced the number of his clerks from 1700 to 600.

Almoſt all the towns in the former provinces of Normady and Brittany are declared in a ſtate of ſiege, and conſequently military law is eſtabliſhed there. The towns of Laval and Vannes have alſo juſt been placed in the ſame predicament. Hoche is now at Laval.

The Directory has partly ſuſpended the execution of its mandate, enjoining that no more than a certain quantity of bread ſhould be diſtributed. The uſual allowance continues proviſionally to be ſupplied to all the citizens who have not been taxed for the forced loan at more than 400 livres, and to the public functionaries, whoſe ſalaries do not exceed 12,000 livres per month.

The price of bread in this capital is fixed for the preſent decade at 40 livres per pound in aſſignats, or 2 ſols (three half pence) in ſpecie, at the choice of the conſumer. All the neceſſaries of life continue to advance; yeſterday there was a pretty conſiderable armed force on foot, in conſequence of a ferment occaſioned by this circumſtance. Several mobs were collected: the murmurs were loud, and men, whoſe ſole view is to excite diſorder and anarchy, augment the diſcontent of the citizens by perfidious reproaches.—They urged to them, that under Robeſpierre aſſignats had their value, and accuſed the Directory and the Legiſlative Body of being the cauſe of their depreciation. They were aware at the ſame time that the true cauſe conſiſted in the conſtant emiſſions of aſſignats, called for by the war, and the enormous expences it occaſions: they even went ſo far as to praiſe the Decemviral tyranny.

General Pichegru is daily expected in this city. General Scherer, commander in chief of the army in Italy, is alſo looked for daily.

C O W E S.

In the catalogue of human woes, which hiſtory records from the earlieſt period of the creation, we do not remember to have heard of one, equal in miſery, to the following account, handed to us from a friend, on whoſe veracity we place the ſtricteſt reliance:

On Sunday laſt, 86 of the Sommerſetſhire, and 29 of the Suffolk reduced fencibles, with five women, were put, at Jerſey, on board a ſmall veſſel called the John and Elizabeth, Mitchell, belonging to Cowes, to return to England.

In the paſſage they had much tempeſtuous weather, and on Tueſday night, being not far diſtant from land, a moſt violent hurricane came on, and continued with ſuch force, that the maſter, ſeeing inevitable deſtruction by running aſhore if he ſteered his courſe, put his veſſel about, and endeavoured to lay to. In this poſition, every ſea paſſing over the deck, he judged it expedient, for the ſafety of the veſſel and lives on board, to batten down the hatches, to prevent the water ſinking her.

Dreadful alternative; for in a ſhort time, from the numbers below, and being deprived of all air, many became delirious, and ſo frantic, as to rob and maim each other. And here the tale of diſtreſs does not ſtop, which humanity ſhudders to relate. On opening the hatches next morning, after the gale had ſubſided, 52 miſerable diſfigured victims to ſuffocation and rage preſented themſelves to the unhappy ſuffering ſurvivors.

Thoſe who read this cataſtrophe, and bear in remembrance the fate of the unfortunate priſoners in the hole of Calcutta, may find ſome parallel in the exceſs of human wretchedneſs. This, charity induces us to believe, aroſe from indiſcretion and ignorance alone.

The maſter of the veſſel has made an affidavit of the fact, before the Collector and Comptroller of the Cuſtoms, at Cowes.

GLASGOW, March 1.

RETROSPECT.

The general features of all the intelligence which has been received from the continent for ſome weeks paſt, have been ſtrongly indicative of an immediate re-

commencement of hoſtilities between the Imperialiſts and the French.

In the propoſitions which had been made for a peace, it is ſaid, that the French agreed to abandon their project of making the Rhine their boundary, and to limit their views to the retention of thoſe countries only which they have incorporated with their own; or, in other words, that they would keep poſſeſſion of Savoy, Leige, and the Auſtrian Netherlands. To theſe terms the Allies have peremptorily refuſed to accede; and all hopes of peace have, in conſequence vaniſhed: Both armies have been conſiderably augmented;—that of the Imperialiſts is about to be reinforced by 40,000 Ruſſians.

The Allies have learnt, with ſome degree of aſtoniſhment, and the French, no doubt with ſatisfaction, that General Clairfayt has reſigned the command of the army of the Rhine. Whether his reſignation has proceeded from choice; from a hopeleſs proſpect of the war; or whether he has been diſmiſſed for ſuſpending hoſtilities, are queſtions which are not yet, and perhaps never may be, prepared to anſwer.

Pruſſians, to the number of 40,000, are now actually on their march to the circle of Franconia, where winter quarters have been prepared for them. A ſhort time will probably aſcertain the preciſe object of this movement.

The King of Sardinia has declared that he will not make peace; but in conjunction with his Allies; and while ſome letters from Italy inform us, that the contending armies have gone into winter quarters, others aſſure us, that the war in that quarter threatens to be more deſperate than in has hitherto been.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Yeſterday Lieut. Campbell arrived at the Admiralty, with diſpaches from the Cape of Good Hope, after a paſſage of only eight weeks to Falmouth. He brings intelligence of the taking of Batavia by the Britiſh forces. His diſpatches likewiſe ſtate, that Admiral Elphinſtone ſailed for Madras, on the 15th of November, with the Monarch, of 74, Arrogant, of 74, Echo and Rattleſnake ſloops, and the Prince of Wales, having on board General Clarke and ſuite.—We are happy to hear that the troops were all in perfect health; and that the utmoſt tranquility prevailed throughout the valuable ſettlement of the Cape.

We are informed by a letter from Copenhagen, of the 12th inſt. that a Dutch fleet, compoſed of ſix line of battle ſhips and eight frigates, is ſhortly expected at Bergen, in Norway, to convoy the Dutch Eaſt and Weſt-India homeward bound ſhips which have taken refuge in the port of Bergen.

Yeſterday afternoon an expreſs was received at the admiralty, with the intelligence which we laid before the public yeſterday, of the Dutch fleet being at ſea. It left the Texel on Tueſday morning. In conſequence, orders have been ſent for the fleet in the Downs to go in queſt of it, and a ſquadron has been ordered to put immediately to ſea for the ſame purpoſe, from Spithead, under the command of rear admiral Harvey.

Every ſhip of the line is ordered from all the dock yards for ſea directly.

February 27.

The Dutch fleet is moſt certainly at ſea, but of what force it conſiſts is not preciſely aſcertained. A veſſel arrived at Yarmouth paſſed through it, and the Captain repreſents the number of ſhips to be eighteen, of which probably eight or ten of the line.

Another account ſays—The Glatton India ſhip of war, Captain Trollop, ſaw the Dutch fleet on the 24th inſt. and counted their line of battle to conſiſt of twelve ſail, viz. ſeven ſhips from ſeventy-four guns down to ſixty, five from fifty to forty-four, and five frigates. By their courſe it was conjectured that they were going north about, in order to form a junction with the Breſt fleet.

A report prevailed yeſterday in the higheſt circles that General Clairfayt is dead. The credit which it received from thoſe who had the beſt opportunity of aſcertaining its validity induces us to think that it is but too true. His loſs in the preſent ſtate of affairs will be moſt ſeverely felt.

We are happy to ſtate, that the report of the diſturbance in the Iſland of Corſica is totally unfounded. Captain Young, who arrived in London on Wedneſday, ſailed from Baſtia on the 25th ult. when the iſland was in a ſtate of perfect tranquility.

The ſon of Baron De Vaux was the gentleman who was here for ten days on a confidential miſſion, and who took his departure on Monday night, after Mr. Grey's motion. The Baron De Vaux claims a lineal deſcent from an emigrant family of Grant in Scotland, that followed the fortunes of the exiled houſe of Stuart, and his ſon's paſſport both from the Directory and the Duke of Portland, was in the name of Grant.

Yeſterday Admiral Duncan hoiſted his flag on board the Powerful, of 74 guns, in the Downs.

A French cartel ſhip, with 240 Britiſh troops on board, taken in a tranſport in the Mediterranean, lately put into Liſbon, when, as there was no French Conſul in that port, the Prince of Brazil gave orders that the French commandant ſhould be furniſhed with whatever he might want to refit from the royal arſenal.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 25.

The Prince of Wales man of war, of 90 guns, Admiral Harvey, with moſt of the men of war at Spithead, under his command, are ordered for ſea as ſoon as poſſible. Four of the members who ſat on the trial of Captain Normon are taken off, a thing it is ſaid never known before.

From the Star of Feb. 23.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6.

New orders have juſt been given to the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe, relative to its poſition and its winter quarters. It was at firſt reſolved to ſend the troops to the rear of the Moſelle, and to remove the head quarters to Cologne. This reſolution, however, has been abandoned, and the head quarters are to remain at Bonn.

The Sambre and the Meuſe army extends from the Moſelle to the Lower Rhine. There is to be on the right bank a corps compoſed of three diviſions of troops under the command of General Lefevre; two diviſions are to line the left bank of Andernach to Clevelt; two diviſions are to be diſtributed in the garriſons from the new departments of the republic; one diviſion in the environs of Luxembourg, and the remainder of the army is to occupy the whole line beyond the Moſelle, and the entrenched camp of the Chatreuſe and Coblentz.

Tht preparations for war have never been purſued on both ſides with ſuch activity. A fifth campaign is conſidered as inevitable.

It is ſaid that the French government is determined upon the freedom of the Scheldt, and that it has been determined to abide by the arret of the committee of Public Safety, by which the opening of the Scheldt was directed. But the Dutch government are not very eager to ſatisfy the wiſhes of the Directory. There has not one neutral merchant entered the port of Antwerp. The Dutch ſtop them and carry them into their ports. The French Rear Admiral Van Stabel, who is arrived at Antwerp, has declared, that the Directory are reſoved to maintain the freedom of the Scheldt.

According to a calculation made in the ſeveral departments, compoſing the ci-devant Belgic provinces, upwards of thirty thouſand horſes have been put into requiſition for the ſervice of the armies, ſince the entry of the French into Belgium. The new law will produce a great number more for the war ſervice.

Feb. 14.

Letters from Zealand ſtate, that the greateſt activity prevails in the ports of Fluſhing and Middleburgh, in preparing ſeveral ſhips of war for ſea. There is a ſmall French ſquadron at anchor in the Weſtern Scheldt, within ſight of Fluſhing, which is to join the Dutch. Rear-Admiral Stabel will probably have the command. Party ſpirit runs very high in Zealand. The patriots and Orangiſts no longer conceal their hatred of each other; and theſe diviſions are encreaſed by a third party which has ſtarted up, called the patriots of 1787, who wiſh to reform abuſes, but are deciſive in their ſupport of the Federal ſyſtem, which has exiſted in the United Provinces for ſo many centuries, and do not wiſh for a total revolution. The prevailing party, however which has the armed force at its command, has determined to convoke a National Covention, appropriate inſtructions have been ſent to the deputies from Zealand, and to the States General.

NEW-YORK, April 8.

By the arrival from Glaſgow, we have Paris accounts to the 22d February.

On the 20th all the forms, plates, &c. which were employed for the manufacture of aſſignats, were deſtroyed in the preſence of a vaſt concourſe of people.

All the cities of ci-devant Normandy and Brittanny, were declared in a ſtate of ſiege, and conſequently under a military government. The cities of Nantes and Laval, were particularly declared in that ſtate.

Propoſals had been iſſued for the eſtabliſhment of a bank, ſimilar to thoſe of London, Amſterdam, Venice, &c.

Gen. Pichegru and the commander in chief of the army in Italy (Sherer) were daily expected at Paris.

The bread fruit trees, landed in Jamaica, by Capt. Bligh, on his return from the South Seas, were in full bearing at the date of our laſt advices from that iſland.

Extract from Mr. Erſkine's ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons, on the ſedition bill.

"What! ſaid he, will be the conſequence of theſe attempts? If the people of England have one drop of the blood of their anceſtors flowing in their veins, they will rather die than ſubmit to your bills; they are determined to die if neceſſary for the ſupport of their freedom, and I deſire to be foremoſt in their freedom. Theſe are not mere words, I will follow them with actions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer conſiders that we wiſh to delay the bills for the ſafety of his Majeſty's perſon; we do wiſh to delay it if poſſible, for ever: But Miniſtry, though they know the ſenſe of the country is againſt them, yet wiſh to perſiſt, with a fatal temerity in theſe very bills; which will in fact, if they paſs, make his Majeſty's government odious, and the ſafety of his perſon precarious and inſecure."

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

A merchant in this city has received a letter dated Fayal, Feb 16, which mentions that continual ſhocks of earthquakes have been felt there for a month before, in conſequence of which the inhabitants had left the town and retired to the country; this ſeems to corroborate the late misfortune which happened to the city of Cadiz, as publiſhed a few days ago in the Aurora.

—

A letter from Norfolk, dated the 4th inſt. to a merchant in this city, contains the following paragraph:

"A veſſel yeſterday returned from the Mole, which carried out ſome of the horſes, and loſt about one half of them. Alſo a ſloop from here arrived there, with only four horſes alive; and a brig from here loſt about one half of the cargo of horſes which ſhe carried out, the reſt were all ſickly."

—

Sunday laſt about twelve o'clock, off Wilmington creek, the ſchooner Eagle, belonging to this port, from the Weſt-Indies home, was upſet in a ſudden ſquall of wind, captain and crew ſaved.

Arrived the brig Ann, Captain Parker, 7 days from Charleſton, informs, that the ſhip South-Carolina, German, was to ſail from thence about the 10th inſt. for this port, that the ſhip Henrietta, Crane, of Philadelphia, had arrived there from Hamburgh, and that a few days ago he ſpoke the ſloop Nabby, of Philadelphia, from St. Bartholomews bound in.

Captain Montieth who arrived here yeſterday in the ſhip Dominick Terry, Dehart, in 66 days from Liſbon, brings poſitive contradiction of the accounts from Spain reſpecting the deſtruction of Cadiz—but informs that a ſmall village near it was overwhelmed, and that two ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at Liſbon, that ſeveral American veſſels were lying there.

Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers,

I take the liberty of recommending BENJAMIN R. MORGAN to the notice of my fellow-citizens, as a proper perſon to repreſent them in the Senate of this ſtate. His knowledge of the law, experience in public buſineſs, urbanity of diſpoſition, and ſound underſtanding, eminently qualify him for this important ſituation—I therefore hope that on the day of the election he will be the choice of my fellow-citizens.

AN ELECTOR.

Joſeph & Jeſſe Sharpleſs,

No. 32, South Third-ſtreet,

Have received per the Hamburgh packet, and have for ſale,

A Variety of MERCHANDIZE, conſiſting of callicoes, furniture ditto, dimities, fuſtians, wide and narrow clouded and ſtriped nankeens, checks, ginghams, elegant veſt patterns of Camel's hair, muſlinet and Marſeilles, hoſiery, caſſimers, jeans, ſuperfine and ſecond cloths, callimancoes, ſpinnings, moreens, Iriſh linens, and dry goods in general; alſo a general aſſortment of ſaddlery and ſaddler's tools. They expect a large additional ſupply of dry goods by the firſt veſſels, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or the uſual credit.

3d month, 29th, 1796.

N. B. Alſo a number of elegant counterpanes and Merſeilles bed quilts. ‖

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday the 2d day of May next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock on ſaid day, P. M. A meſſuage of fifty-three and an half acres and twenty ſix perches of land, be the ſame more or leſs; ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of John M'Grews, Henry Crayton, Caldwells and others. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Croſs and Lettice his wife, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, April 4. *

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday the 2d day of May next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock, P. M. A meſſuage and two tracts of land, the one containing ſixty-ſeven acres and one hundred and forty-ſix perches, and the other thirty three and an half acres, be the ſame more or leſs; both ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Lettice Aubrey, Henry Crayton, Robert Brown, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Croſs and Lettice his wife, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county,
April 4th, 1796. *

The imported and real bred HORSE

HIGHLANDER

Will cover Mares this Seaſon,

AT the ſtable of Jonathan Muirhead, in Hopewell townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, ſix miles from Trenton, 4 miles from Pennington, and one mile from Taylor's ferry, until Saturday, the ninth of April, then to be removed to John Parker's, in Wright's-town townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Durham road, five miles above Newtown, and ſeven miles from Corryell's ferry, and there to remain one week; then to be removed to ſaid Muirhead's, and ſo week about throughout the ſeaſon, at Sixteen Dollars the ſeaſon, and if the money is paid by the firſt of January, Twelve Dollars will be received as full pay for ſuch mares as ſhall be covered by the ſeaſon.

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands and half an inch high, remarkably well finiſhed in point of ſtrength, activity and elegance, moves equal to any horſe extant.

HIGHLANDER was bred in Great-Britain, from the beſt ſtock of turf horſes ever in Britain, without any adulteration, and imported from thence by John Harriot, Eſq; in December, 1794, was got by Bourdeaux, his dam Tetotum, by Matchem, her dam Lady Bolingbroke, by Squirrel, out of King Herod's dam, &c. His performances on the turf are ſuperior to any horſe ever imported, which may be ſeen at his places of ſtand in the Engliſh calendar.

JOHN PARKER,
and
JONATHAN MUIRHEAD.

April 6th, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the ſubſcribers this day, a ſervant man, named *William Williams*, about ſix feet two inches high, very boney, walks ſtooping, about thirty-two years of age; had on when he went away, an old large brim round crowned hat, half cocked, an old light coloured cloth coat and trowſers, light pluſh veſt, ſtrings in his ſhoes, and is an indented ſervant to Richard Gibbs; likewiſe an indented ſervant man, named *Thomas Brown*, ſuppoſed to be about thirty years of age, ſtraight ſhort black hair, dark eyes, much pitted with the ſmall pox, about five feet ſeven inches high, roman noſe; had on when he ran-away, an old light brown ſailor's jacket, new linen trowſers, good ſhoes with ſtrings, ſquare crowned fur hat, and is indented to Samuel Nicholſon. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, or ten dollars for either.

RICHARD GIBBS,
SAMUEL NICHOLSON.

Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey,
April 3, 1796. ‖ 2w ‖

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant*. He is a ſtout able young man, and has about 12 months to ſerve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-ſtreet.

Philad. April 11, 1796.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, on the 19th of January last, 16 SHEEP, one black, the others white. The owner is desired to come, without delay, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold agreeable to law, to defray expences, by

JONATHAN WILLARD.

Northampton, Bucks county, Feb. 16.

WAS committed to my custody, on the first day of February, 1796, a certain NEGRO MAN, who has went by different names, viz. MOSES WHITE, alias, DICK HATBAND, but says he is free, and was born of free parents in the county of Sommerset, state of Maryland, but says he left Maryland about four years since, and lived with Thomas Beason, butcher, near Wilmington, Brandywine, state of Delaware: he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, and about 26 years of age. His master, if he has any, is requested to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in three weeks from this date, for his expences, by

JOHN BURY, Jailer.

Lancaster, March 8, 1796.

EIGHT Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented servant boy, named Evans Scott, about 17 years of age, slender made, strait hair, sometimes wears it tied: Had on, and took with him, a snuff coloured coat, a mixed nankeen coattee, a pair of thick cloth trowsers, two pair of woollen stockings, two pair of shoes, three linen shirts, a half-worn fur hat, besides other clothes. Whoeves takes up said boy, and brings him home, or confines him in any goal, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

SMITH BOWEN.

Bridgetown, March 14, 1796.

STOP THIEVES!

BROKE out of the gaol of the county of Delaware, on the 20th inst. March, the following persons, viz. *James Andrews*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, down look, short black hair, stout made; had on when he went away a pair of blue woollen trowsers a short blue round jacket, and a red flannel shirt. *Thomas Green*, a middle sized young man with dark hair, tied, very bashful when spoke to, had on a blue coattee, white under jacket, and white overalls. Whoever will apprehend the above persons, and bring them to Chester goal, shall have twenty dollars reward, or ten dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges.

ABRAHAM DICKS, Sheriff.

EIGHT Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented servant boy, named James Hand, has dark bushy hair, about 16 years of age: Had on, and took with him, a jean coattee, a mixt cloth coattee, waistcoat and trowsers of the same, good felt hat and good shoes, besides other clothes. Whoever takes up said boy and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by *JOHN WARE.*

Baken's neck, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, March 14, 1796.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, at Three Mile Run, near New-Brunswick, Somerset county, New-Jersey, in July 1794, a MULATTO NEGRRO MAN, named PETER, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 30 years old, slim built, narrow face and sharp chin, is very talkative, and has large glaring eyes, he has been owned by the following persons in Somerset county, viz. first by Mr. Beckman, of Griggstown, next by Squire Hoogland, afterwards by Captain Baird, both of the same place; he was afterwards owned by Mr. Brokaw, at Ricefield, from whom the subscriber purchased him. Any person taking up said Negro, securing him in gaol, and giving information to his master, shall have Forty Dollars, and if sent home, shall be intitled to the above reward of Fifty Dollars.

REM GARRITSEN.

March 7, 1796.

N. B. The above Negro was seen in Philadelphia in January last, and is supposed to be lurking thereabouts.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, on the 26th January 1796, executed a note of hand for Twelve Pounds, Pennsylvania currency, payable to Jacob Shaffer; and whereas the consideration for which said note was given, has altogether failed, I therefore take this method to warn all persons not to take an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it, unless compelled by law.

PHILIP JACKSON.

Kingston, Luzerne county, Feb. 25, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ann Newberry, late of Worcester township, Montgomery county, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment, and those having any demands against said estate, are requested to produce their accounts for settlement, to

JESSE BEAN, Administrator.

March 11, 1796.

Looking-Glasses, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front streets, has for Sale, a large and general Assortment of the following Articles, wholesale or retail:

LOOKING glasses and tea trays
Andirons, shovels and tongs
Candlesticks and snuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and stands
London pewter
Copper and iron teakettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, spoons and soup ladles
Fishhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkscrews
Penknives and sciffars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, strings, seals and keys
Plated spurs & spectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Pistols and burning glasses

ALSO,

Cloths and cassimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread stockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Linens and checks
Money purses & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muslins
Thicksetts, &c. &c.

TO BE LET

On shares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the township of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, also a good farm-house, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Possession to be given the first day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Chesnut-street.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, situate in Whitpain township, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the estate of the late James Morris, Esq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premises are, a valuable stone grist-mill, in complete repair, and a stone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the vicinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleasant situation, and a good neighbourhood.

Also about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Nesquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were surveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, situate on a branch of Fishing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-street.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, last night, from the subscriber, in Concord township, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, fresh coloured, and slender made; had on, when he absconded, a London brown coattee, thickset jacket, spotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowsers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clonded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons. The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has lost one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickset jacket, light cloth trowsers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowsers. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentices, so that their master may get them again, shall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reasonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

FOR SALE,

A large and convenient

Merchant and Grist Mill,

SITUATE on a never failing stream of water, in the township of West-Nantmill, in the county of Chester, near Spring-Town Forge, and about seven miles from Downings-Town, and thirty six miles from Philadelphia, with thirty acres of Land. The water-wheels are new. There are on the premises a dwelling-house, with other buildings, and a good situation for a sliting mill. Possession may be obtained on the first day of April next. If the property is not sold by that time, the owner would wish to rent it. Application for the said estate may be made to the subscriber, at his office No. 128 north Second-street, or to Mr. METHUSELAH DAVIS near the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

March 2, 1796. 3. s. p. §

FOR PUBLIC SALE,

2261 acres choice LAND,

IN Northumberland county, contained in the eight following tracts; one tract of 327 acres and three quarters, on the south side of the south branch of White Deer-hole creek; one other tract of 238 acres and an half, on the said branch of said creek; one other tract of 268 acres and three quarters, on the same; one other tract of 342 acres and three quarters, on the same; one other tract of 347 acres and one quarter, on the same; one other tract of 311 acres and three quarters, on the north-west branch of White Deer-hole creek; two other tracts, together 424 acres and one quarter, adjoining each other, on the south-west side of the west branch of the river Susquehanna, adjoining Capt. M'Ilhatton's mill-place. Those lands are all near each other, taken up in 1769, and are well known by the name of Joseph and Alexander Donaldson's lands, to be of good quality, and capable of making excellent farms.

The above tracts will all be offered for public sale at Sunbury, as they are situate about 20 miles from said town, on Wednesday, the 27th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The terms of payment are, one fourth cash, the remainder in three equal yearly payments, with interest. For further information, apply to JOHN STEINMETZ, or WILLIAM BELL, Market-street, Philadelphia.

March 15th, 1796.

Offered for private Sale,

A VERY valuable LOT of GROUND, containing about three acres, situate on the Three Mile Run, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Germantown, opposite Hart's tavern. There are on the premises a two story stone dwelling house, with two rooms on a floor, a stone quarry, some very handsome meadow ground, an appleorchard, an old tanyard, with several buildings adjoining it, some time back used for a mill house, currying shop, &c. the under planks of the vats are probably still good; the situation for tanning is very convenient, as the 3 mile run, a very lively stream, runs through the premises close by the tanyard. A good title can be given to the purchaser; for further particulars apply to MARY MARRIOT, at Wilmington, or NATHAN SELLERS, No. 231, Market-street, Philadelphia. t.b.c.t.f.

The imported and real full bred Horse

RODNEY,

Will cover Mares this Season,

Until the 15th of July,

AT Doctor Joseph Moore's, in West-Chester, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, at Sixteen Dollars per Mare, paid at covering.

RODNEY is a beautiful dark bay, rising six years old, full fifteen and an half hands high, remarkably well finished in point of strength, activity and elegance, and moves equal to any horse extant.

RODNEY was bred in Great-Britain, from the best stock of turf horses ever in Britain, without any adulteration, and imported from thence by Captain Henry Morris, in the ship Planter, Captain Arthus; was got by Paymaster, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by old Snap, grandson to Devonshire's Childer, great grand-dam by Godolphin's Arabian, great great grand-dam by Sedsbury, which mare was grand-dam of Eclipse, whose dam was got by Regulus. A clear and indisputable certificate, regularly attested by the gentleman who bred and imported him, and recorded in the Deputy Register General's office of said county, with the seal of said office to it affixed, may be seen at his stand.

Good pasture provided for mares, and particular attention paid to them, by

JOHN FAIRLAMB.

March 10, 1796. †

THE Managers of the latin school, near the meeting-house, of the congregation of the Forks of Brandywine, hereby inform those who may incline to send their children, that they have lately employed Mr MATHEW WALLACE (who graduated not long since at Princeton) to teach said school. The part of the country is healthy, and convenient boarding scholars may be obtained on reasonable terms. The Rev. NATHAN GRIER, who lives not far from the school-house, promises frequently to visit the school, and that himself and his brethren, the neighbouring clergymen, will examine it, as often as it may be deemed necessary. From the specimen which Mr. WALLACE has given us of his mode of teaching, we flatter ourselves that the scholars committed to his care will be taught with acuracy and dispatch.

Brandywine, Chester county, Dec. 18, 1795. ¶ 3 m.

STRAY COW.

WAS taken up about the middle of January last, by the subscriber, living on Mr. Jackson's plantation, in the Northern Liberties, a brown COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MATTHEW DOYLE.

March 3. §

Real Estate for Sale.

In pursuance of the last will and testament of of *Edward Brooks*, late of Mansfield township, Burlington county, New-Jersey, deceased, the following REAL ESTATE is offered for sale, viz.

No. 1. A Valuable PLANTATION, lately occupied by the testator, situate in Mansfield township aforesaid, about one mile from Bordentown, bounded by the great road leading from Bordentown to Burlington, by lands of Isaac Hornor and Robert Field, Delaware river and Mill creek, containing about 125 acres, 27 of which are woodland, the remainder is highly manured, and great part under red clover, and timothy grass, the whole inclosed with good post and rail fence; on one part of this farm there is a good farm house, stable and other improvements, on the other part there is a two story frame house not yet finished, a good barn, stables, waggon-house, &c. apple-mill and cyder-press, two orchards of choice fruit trees; there are two good landings on Delaware river, and one on Mill creek; this is a beautiful situation for a gentleman's retreat, equalled by few in the parts, the bank along the river being very high, affords a charming prospect for many miles both up and down the same.

No. 2. A lot or peice of land, situate in Bordentown, in the county aforesaid, bounded by Main-street, by Bank-street, by Second-street, &c. This is one of the highest and pleasantest situations in Bordention for a gentleman's residence, having a beautiful prospect of the Delaware.

No. 3. One other lot or piece of land, situate in Bordentown aforesaid, bounded by Walnut-street, and Prince-street, by lots of Benjamin Sykes, Isaac Horner, and others.

No. 4. A lot or piece of land, situate in Lamberton, in the county aforesaid, bounded by Second-street, by lots of John Polhemus, Barnt Deklyn, and others; on this lot is a stone messuage or tenement, that has for a number of years been occupied for a school-house. For further particulars, and terms of sale apply to JOHN OLIVER, Bordentown, or JOHN LORHA, No. 42, north Third-street, Philadelphia, Executors.

Dec. 16th 1795. t.b.c.t.f.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE and LOT where the subscriber dwells, situate at the corner of Green and Second streets, in the improving healthful city of Trenton. The house contains, on the first floor, two parlours, a bed chamber, and a room occupied as a book-store; on the second, two bed-chambers, besides a front room more than 33 by 17 feet in the clear, occupied as a Printing-office; and on the third floor are two bed-chambers, and a ware-room over the Printing-office, of the same size as the office. Adjoiniug the house is a large convenient kitchen, two stories high, the upper story, being neatly finished, forms a nursery or bed-chamber. There are good dry cellars and large garrets; a well of excellent water, with a good pump in it, within a few feet of the kitchen door. The out buildings consist of a good store-house, carriage-house, stable, smoke-house and wood-house, besides a handsome summer-house in the garden, all in good repair. The lot contains 58 perches, and, having a large front on each of the above streets, and being in a very public and beautiful situation, renders it an eligible spot on which to erect several other dwelling-houses, as well as for any kind of public business.

Also to be Sold, a MEADOW LOT, within a few hundred yards of the above mentioned premises, containing five acres, highly manured, and enclosed chiefly with cedar posts and rails.

The titles are indisputable, and the premises clear of incumbrance. For terms apply to Charles Collins, at Robert Bowne's, merchant, No. 256, Pearl-street, New-York; to Doctor Benjamin Say, No. 64, north Second-street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, on the premises.

Trenton, 2d month (Feb.) 1796.

ISAAC COLLINS,

Who has also for sale, four Shares in the Trenton Academy, as well as an Interest in the Funds thereof, which yield an income of 44 dollars per annum, and will, after the year 1801, encrease to 56 dollars per annum.

To be RENTED, or SOLD,

The celebrated HORSE

Marquis of Granby.

GRANBY is a fine blood bay, with a black mane and tail, uncommonly strong and handsome, is a remarkably sure foal-getter, and his colts are allowed, by the best judges, to be equal to any in America, for beauty, strength and action. One of his colts has been sold as high as one thousand dollars. As to his pedigree, he can boast of a Yorick, a Nonpariel, a Morton's Traveller, a Fearnought, a Highflyer, a King Herod, &c. &c. The particulars to be seen at the place of standing. If sold, credit will be given for part of the purchase money.

Cross-Roads, Chester county, February 1, 1796.

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APRIL, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3431.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1796.

Joseph & Jesse Sharpless,
No. 32, South Third-street,
Have received per the Hamburgh packet, and have for sale,

A Variety of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of callicoes, furniture ditto, dimities, fustians, wide and narrow clouded and striped nankeens, checks, ginghams, elegant vest patterns of Camel's hair, muslinet and Marseilles, hosiery, cassimers, jeans, superfine and second cloths, callimancoes, spinnings, moreens, Irish linens, and dry goods in general; also a general assortment of saddlery and saddler's tools. They expect a large additional supply of dry goods by the first vessels, which they will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or the usual credit.

3d month, 29th, 1796.

N. B. Also a number of elegant counterpanes and Merseilles bed quilts. ‖

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 2d day of May next, on the premises, at one o'clock on said day, P. M. A messuage of fifty-three and an half acres and twenty-six perches of land, be the same more or less; situate in the township of Londonderry, bounded by lands of John M'Grews, Henry Crayton, Caldwells and others. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Cross and Lettice his wife, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.
West-Chester, Chester county, April 4. *

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday the 2d day of May next, on the premises, at two o'clock, P. M. A messuage and two tracts of land, the one containing sixty-seven acres and one hundred and forty-six perches, and the other thirty three and an half acres, be the same more or less; both situate in the township of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Lettice Aubrey, Henry Crayton, Robert Brown, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Cross and Lettice his wife, and to be sold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.
West-Chester, Chester county,
April 4th, 1796. *

The imported and real bred HORSE
HIGHLANDER
Will cover Mares this Season,

AT the stable of Jonathan Muirhead, in Hopewell township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, six miles from Trenton, 4 miles from Pennington, and one mile from Taylor's ferry, until Saturday, the ninth of April, then to be removed to John Parker's, in Wright's-town township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Durham road, five miles above Newtown, and seven miles from Corryell's ferry, and there to remain one week; then to be removed to said Muirhead's, and so week about throughout the season, at Sixteen Dollars the season, and if the money is paid by the first of January, Twelve Dollars will be received as full pay for such mares as shall be covered by the season.

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands and half an inch high, remarkably well finished in point of strength, activity and elegance, moves equal to any horse extant.

HIGHLANDER was bred in Great-Britain, from the best stock of turf horses ever in Britain, without any adulteration, and imported from thence by John Harriot, Esq; in December, 1794, was got by Bourdeaux, his dam Tetoturo, by Matchem, her dam Lady Bolingbroke by Squirrel, out of King Herod's dam, &c. His performances on the turf are superior to any horse ever imported, which may be seen at his places of stand in the English calendar.

JOHN PARKER,
‖ and
JONATHAN MUIRHEAD.
April 6th, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the subscribers this day, a servant man, named *William Williams*, about six feet two inches high, very boney, walks stooping, about thirty-two years of age; had on when he went away, an old large brim round crowned hat, half cocked, an old light coloured cloth coat and trowsers, light plush vest, strings in his shoes, and is an indented servant to Richard Gibbs; likewise an indented servant man, named *Thomas Brown*, supposed to be about thirty years of age, straight short black hair, dark eyes, much pitted with the small pox, about five feet seven inches high, roman nose; had on when he ran-away, an old light brown sailor's jacket, new linen trowsers, good shoes with strings, square crowned fur hat, and is indented to Samuel Nicholson. Whoever takes up said servants, and secures them in any goal, so that their masters may have them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, or ten dollars for either.

RICHARD GIBBS,
SAMUEL NICHOLSON.
Salem county, West New-Jersey,
April 3, 1796. ‖ 2w

THE FULL BRED HORSE
PAYMASTER,

WILL cover at the stable of RALPH PHILLIPS, in the township of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, and state of New-Jersey, at SIX POUNDS the season; but if the cash is paid when the mare is covered, or before she is taken away, FOURTEEN DOLLARS will be received as full pay for each mare which shall be covered by the season.

PAYMASTER is a fine bay, with a beautiful star in his forehead, black mane, tail and legs, about 15 hands 3 inches high, very lengthy and handsome; he has a remarkable fine carcase, bone and sinew, and perhaps stands better on his legs than any other full bred horse in America, and in point of blood, inferior to none, as will appear by the underwritten certificates, which I have in my possession, legally authenticated.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river in Virginia, in July, 179[illegible]. He was got by Paymaster; his dam by Otho; his grand dam by Herod; his great grand dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own sister to Skim.

PAYMASTER, in England, before he was imported, in the Spring Meeting races, in the year 1787, beat Belemy's Filly by Elexes, which was bought of Sir Charles Bumberry, carrying 8 stone 7lb. each, for 50 guineas. Friday, in the same meeting, he beat Mr. Hullis's Barrington across the flat for 25 guineas, Paymaster carrying 8 stone 5lb. Barrington carrying 8 stone. In October 1787, he beat the Duke of Queensbury's Flirtilla, carrying 8 stone 7lb. for 100 guineas; on the 2d October meeting, Mr. Hodgson's Ginger paid 50 guineas forfeit to Paymaster.

William Cauty, of Pall Mall, in the county of Middlesex, and kingdom of Great-Britain, gentleman, maketh oath, and saith the annexed certificate is the hand writing of this deponent, and is true in every respect as is there certified.

WILLIAM CAUTY.

Sworn at Guildham, London, this 7th day of March, 1791. }
JOHN BOYDELL, Mayor.

To all to whom these presents shall come, I John Boydell, Esq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof, personally came and appeared before me, William Cauty, the deponent named in the affidavit hereunto above mentioned, being a person well known and worthy of good credit, and by solemn oath, which the said deponent then took before me, upon the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did solemnly and sincerely declare, testify and depose, to be true, the several matters and things mentioned and contained in the said annexed affidavit.

In faith and testimony whereof, I, the said Lord Mayor, have caused the seal of the office of mayoralty of the said city of London to be hereunto put and affixed, and the certificate mentioned and referred to in and by the said affidavit hereunto also annexed. Dated in London, the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

(Seal) WINDALL.

Good pasture provided upon reasonable terms, but not to be accountable for escapes, &c.

RALPH PHILLIPS.

Any gentleman wishing any further confirmation respecting the registering and performance of Paymaster, may be more fully satisfied by applying to Gen. Cummings of Newark, or Richard Stockton, Esq; of Princeton, who were present on the examination of the calendar, and found the facts above mentioned to be true.

April 2d, 1796. * 6w.

A Meeting of the creditors of Evan Truman will be held in the township of Moreland, county of Montgomery, on Monday, the 18th instant, at the house of Joseph Hufty, and at the house of George Lesher, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 23d inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons having any claims, are requested to attend either meeting with their accounts duly attested, in order to strike a dividend for settlement.

JOSEPH OGILBY,
GEORGE SHELMIER,
SAMUEL AYRS,
JACOB SOMMER, } Assignees.
April 4, 1796.

WHEREAS Margaret, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSEPH DONELL.
Salem, New-Jersey, April 4th, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA.

A CHARGE, delivered to the Grand Jury for the district of Pennsylvania, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the said district, at Philadelphia, April 12, 1796.

By *James Iredell*, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(Published at the request of the Grand Jury.)

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

THE business for which you are now assembled is of no small consequence to the peace and happiness of the community. The people of the United States having thought proper to establish a government for the management of all its general concerns, in which not one state only, but all the states are equally interested, it is necessary to take care that their intentions may not be defeated by the misconduct of any individuals. All who love their country may be expected to obey its laws. Those who have right notions of a Republican government, and possess a proper degree of zeal and virtue to support it, will chearfully submit to the only terms upon which it can be enjoyed, a deference of private sentiment to that of the public, costitutionally expressed. Men of morality will in all instances abstain from any criminal conduct, which may injure any individual, or community, or mankind at large. Were all men of those happy dispositions, criminal laws would be useless, and we should in fact see something like that *millenium*, which has been so sanguinely the theme not only of heated divines, but of some enthusiastic politicians. Experience too forcibly teaches us, that in all countries, even in those most happily situated, even in our own, enjoying every political blessing to which the mind of man can aspire, there are bad men, incapable of being restrained, by any moral or political tie, from devising the most nefarious schemes, and perpetrating the most wicked actions. The instances, I trust, are rare, but we are well convinced of the reality of some.

The general objects of the criminal law of the United States are the following:

1. Offences against the United States, cosidered in their national character, for the internal purposes of union, and wherein their own government is alone concerned.

2. Offences against the United States, considered in their national character, as one among the nations of the earth, holding a common cognizance of offences against the universal law of society, committed out of the limits of any particular territory.

3. Offences against the United States, considered in their national character as connected with other nations, either by the common tie of the laws of nature, or by any particular treaty or compact.

A full discussion of each of these branches of jurisdiction would take up your time in a manner equally tedious and unuseful. I shall therefore only observe upon such detached parts of the subject, as may appear most interesting in a discourse of a general nature on the present occasion.

Under the first head I shall mention only one offence, but that of the greatest importance, and which cannot be too frequently the object of consideration. The offence I speak of is that of *Treason.*

As it is not only natural, but the duty of every government to take care of its own preservation, this crime in all countries is considered of the highest rank; the object of it being the total destruction of the government itself, and, of course, of all the order, peace, security and happiness, connected with it, thus involving (where the government is a good one) the greatest accumulation of public and private misery, which any crime can possibly occasion. But where so much is at stake, an extraordinary degree of jealousy is usually proportioned to it, which jealousy will be entertained by a bad government as well as a good one, and always in a greater degree, from a consciousness of deserving ill. Accordingly it has in fact happened, that in most countries, in all ages, and under all forms of government, the abuses which have been committed in prosecutions for this offence have been among the most attrocious ever perpetrated to the injury of mankind. Suspicion has supplied the place of evidence, the most distant approaches of danger have armed the hand of power against the greatest of men, and not unfrequently the highest instances of public virtue have been doomed to the punishment of the highest public offences. Happily, for the United States, such scenes have been known to them only by the history of other nations. The mildness of their own governments has long been one of the most distinguished, as well as one of the most honourable, characteristics of their country. But the framers of the present constitution of the United States were too wise, to depend for permanent security on occasional temper, or even on the strong and tried basis of a national character. Knowing well the mischiefs which peosecutions for this offence had occasioned, glowing with proper indignation at the tyrannies of other countries, and thinking no precaution too great to exclude them from their own, they took special care to guard against the danger of such, by provisions in the constitution anxiously adapted to that end. Every person conversant in such subjects knows, that the great engines of these species of judicial tyranny have been these. 1. So loose a definition of the crime, that it was easy, by means of plausible subterfuges, to charge that as an act of treason, which was never intended to be deemed such. 2. The admission of such slender proof, that an unprincipled government, in tempestuous times, taking advantage of favourable conjunctures, could often find means to obtain the conviction of an obnoxious, though innocent, man. 3. (And which is scarcely credible, if the proofs of it were not too numerous and too plain to be questioned,) a spirit of rapacity, which dictated accusations of treason upon insufficient grounds, in order to obtain the benefit of the forfeiture of property, annexed to the crime. Thus infamously taking away a man's life, to rob himself and his family of his estate! Such have been the methods, by which man has preyed on his fellow man, and inhuman tyrants, without one spark of feeling, have sported with the happiness, the peace, the security, of the human race! The provisions in our constitution meet each of these causes of so many evils, and I trust will for ever prove a sufficient barrier against them, should it be the fate of this country, at any future unhappy period, to have to dread a tyrannical disposition it has never yet experienced.

Before I dismiss this subject, I cannot avoid recalling to your recollection, with emotion and gratitude, the memorable events of a very recent period, a period which will form as bright a page as any in the American annals. A large and considerable part of this important state appeared in open insurrection against the government, after having been gradually seduced to it by the basest artificers, and the grossest misrepresentations of a few designing men, whose views in all probability were much deeper and more malignant, than they were avowed to be. The executive branch of the government, in duty bound to suppress this insurrection by every constitutional means in its power, but willing, before the exertion of force, to try the effect of lenient measures, although justly irritated by some very exasperating instances of private injury, in defiance of public authority, sent, in concurrence with the executive of the state, a respectable delegation of men, standing high in the public estimation, to state to the insur-

gents the criminality and danger of their conduct, and to try every pacific means of rendering a recourſe to arms unneceſſary, even offering a general pardon, on condition of general ſubmiſſion. But this humane effort failed of its effects. Though it conciliated many, the conduct of others too plainly ſhewed that nothing but arms could reſtore the law to its wonted energy. This means was then employed with deciſion, though with reluctance, but in a manner worthy of the government of a free people, by a militia of different ſtates, chearfully obeying the orders they received, among whom were found many, who, ſacrificing all private conſiderations, engaged voluntarily in the ſervice, with a diſintereſtedneſs, alacrity and zeal, which I believe have ſeldom been equalled, and never exceeded on any ſimilar occaſion. Nor was this merit altogether confined to thoſe, who were perſonally partial to the government, and ſupported it with warmth, from affection and ſympathy. Several, who had ſtrong prejudices againſt ſome of its moſt important meaſures, even thoſe which afforded the pretext, if not the ground, of the inſurrection, readily engaged with them in ſupport of the common cauſe of their country, of republicaniſm, where principles were ſo daringly attacked, of order, in danger of being immediately ſubverted, of juſtice, which was ſet at defiance, of thoſe ſocial ties, without which liberty is a name, and exiſtence of no value. Succeſs beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation followed meaſures ſo honourably begun, and ſo nobly conducted. In three months the inſurrection was ſuppreſſed. The principal fomenters of it either fled from the danger, as it approached, or, by diſgraceful means, ſheltered themſelves from the puniſhment of their crimes. Many, who had been more deluded than criminal, were probably ſeriouſly convinced of their errors, and diſpoſed to repair them. Not a drop of blood was hoſtilely ſhed in the field. Vaſt numbers partook of an amneſty freely offered; a few only, comparatively, were reſerved for trial; two alone have been convicted, to whom has ſince been extended the ſceptre of mercy. The whole ſcene has exhibited a leſſon for governments and people, which never before was diſplayed on the theatre of the world. God grant it may not be without its effect in other times and other countries, nor ever be obliterated from the memory of our own.

2. The ſecond claſs of offences I propoſed to ſpeak of was, ſuch as are committed againſt the United States, conſidered in their national character, as one among the nations of the earth, holding a common cognizance of offences againſt the univerſal law of ſociety, committed out of the limits of any particular territory.

Crimes of this deſcription, among others, are piracy and murder committed on the high ſeas. Theſe, being committed out of the particular territory of any ſtate, muſt either go without any puniſhment at all, or be equally puniſhable by any nation, into whoſe country the criminals may afterwards arrive. They being unqueſtionably a violation of that law of nature, by which man is bound to abſtain from injuring a fellow creature, wherever he meet with him, and more eſpecially from robbing or murdering him, all civilized nations concur in the puniſhment of ſuch offences, each nation proceeding to enforce the law of nature in ſuch inſtances, in the manner which it conceives moſt conducive to juſtice. The laws of the United States have made ſpecial proviſions on this important ſubject.

3. The remaining claſs of offences I ſtated is, ſuch as are committed againſt the United States, conſidered in their national character as connected with other nations, either by the common tie of the law of nature, or by ſome particular treaty or compact.

The principles which regard the former claſs of offences are principles, in general, much better underſtood, than the principles of this claſs. But yet this in itſelf is of great importance, and ever ſince the preſent unfortunate war has prevailed in Europe, it has been of the greateſt. I hope, therefore, you will not think your time miſpent, while we employ a little conſideration upon it.

Though particular incidental duties may be incumbent upon individuals, when their own nation is engaged either wholly or partially in a war, yet, as in ſuch a caſe it is moſt probable they will receive expreſs injunctions from the legiſlature, and there is no preſent appearance of ſuch an event, I ſhall confine my attention, under this head, to thoſe which reſult from a ſtate of general peace, as to the world in general, or a ſtate of neutrality, in reſpect to other nations at war, when our own is at peace.

The firſt, though it gives occaſion to the exerciſe of many humane and benevolent virtues, ſeldom can occaſion offences of a kind peculiar to itſelf. It will therefore be ſufficient to obſerve, generally, that no nation, when in a ſtate of peace with another nation, can juſtify doing it any injury whatever; that if any injury is committed by authority of the government itſelf, the government is immediately anſwerable for it, and if due ſatisfaction be not given, it is a juſtifiable cauſe of war, or of any leſſer ſpecies of hoſtility which may be deemed adequate to the object; that if an injury is committed, though without the authority of government, by a citizen of one nation againſt another nation, or any individual of it, when no redreſs can be otherwiſe obtained, it is a cauſe of complaint, which may be preſented by the one nation againſt the other, in conſequence of which it becomes the immediate duty of the government of the aggreſſor to enquire into the complaint, and, upon ſatisfactory proof, to afford all the redreſs it is ſuſceptible of; and if this be not done, it may be conſidered as an indication of a hoſtile diſpoſition in the government, and the nation injured may proceed to ſuch vindicatory meaſures, as, upon a fair conſtruction of all the circumſtances of the caſe, it ſhall deem moſt adviſeable. Since, therefore, a whole nation may be anſwerable, even at the hazard of a war, for any violation of the law of nations, which its citizens may commit, and ſince each citizen is entitled to the full protection of his own government, upon the principles I have ſtated, it follows that each citizen muſt be anſwearable to his own government for a diſregard of his duty in this particular, he being indiſpenſably bound to ſerve his country by every means in his power, and not to injure, much leſs diſgrace, it by any. This being a reſult of national reaſon and propriety, it forms a part of what is called *the common law*, though ſtatutes, to give it greater force and efficacy, frequently make expreſs proviſions on the ſubject, as has been done by the Congreſs the United States. But as it is altogether a ſubject of national concern, as thoſe entruſted with the national authority in this particular muſt be reſponſible for the rules of action obſerved in relation to it within their own boundary, as various unforeſeen deviations from general principles, not capable in their nature of reaching every poſſible caſe, may be rendered juſtifiable by extraordinary exigencies, of which alone each nation muſt judge for itſelf, each nation has the power of preſcribing rules for the obſervation of its own citizens in this particular, and in our nation this power is expreſsly delegated to the Congreſs of the United States. If, therefore, they ſhould preſcribe different rules on this ſubject for the obſervation of their own citizens, than thoſe which theoretical writers on the law of nations teach, I apprehend the citizens of the United States muſt obey that rule, preſcribed by the competent authority of their own government, which, in the exerciſe of this, as well as every other ſpecies of conſtitutional authority, binds the whole, becauſe it is appointed a truſtee for the whole, to whoſe wiſdom and diſcretion the ſubject is ſubmitted. Conſequently, when an individual is guilty of a violation of what is uſually termed the law of nations in our own territory, he is not chargeable with this in our courts merely as violation of the law of nations, but as a violatiou of the law of his own country, of which the law of nations is a part, and of which Congreſs is the ſole expoſitor as to us, when it takes that duty upon it. When no act of Congreſs interferes, it is an offence at common law, in the ſame manner, and upon the ſame principle, as any other offence committed againſt the common law, and in reſpect to which no particular ſtatute had paſſed. Where there is any ſpecial act on the ſubject, it is an offence againſt that act, in the ſame manner, and upon the ſame principle, as an offence againſt any other act would be. In ſhort, my idea is, that in all ſuch inſtances each citizen is anſwerable to his nation, and the nation itſelf anſwerable to other nations, for the proper conduct of its own citizens, over whoſe actions the nation neceſſarily muſt have controul, ſo far as they affect the intereſts of other nations, otherwiſe, upon no principle of juſtice could each nation be fully reſponſible for the conduct of its own citizens in ſuch inſtances, which all the writers on the law of nations agree they are. The ſame obſervations as to citizens will almoſt in every caſe equally apply to others reſiding in the country, and amenable to its laws, as to citizens themſelves.

2. Thoſe general duties incumbent upon the government and its citizens, as to mankind at large, when in a ſtate of univerſal peace, cannot be changed merely by the event of two other nations being at war, with which the United States have no connection. In regard to them, however, certain new duties ariſe, ſuperadded to the former, which, being relative to the peculiar nature of the caſe, may be called duties of neutrality, it being inconſiſtent with the pacific conduct due to both, to favour the hoſtile purpoſes of either. What may be conſtrued to do ſo would open a large field of enquiry, with which I ſhall not now trouble you, but of which, within theſe few years, you have heard a great deal. If one of the hoſtile powers ſhould even be an ally, which the United States are bound, by an antecedent treaty, either generally or partially to aſſiſt, I apprehend no individual citizen could be juſtified in actually affording aſſiſtance, unleſs the Congreſs of the United States, with whom the power of declaring war or authoriſing any actual hoſtilities is inveſted, ſhould direct or authoriſe ſuch aſſiſtance to be given, they being to judge in relation to thoſe objects, in all caſes of that deſcription, of the nature of the obligation, as it originally exiſted, whether any change of circumſtances has ſince intervened to do away or weaken its force; or, if aſſiſtance is to be afforded, at what time and in what manner, and alſo to what extent, it ſhall be afforded; ſince in all theſe reſpects the nation, whom Congreſs repreſent on this occaſion, is accountable on the one hand to the other contracting power, for a proper obſervance of the public faith pledged by ſuch treaty; and on the other hand the Congreſs are reſponſible to their own country, that any reciprocal rights of the United States are duly protected and ſecured, and their real intereſt and ſafety not diſregarded. Until, therefore, ſome active meaſure of this kind be taken, each individual is undoubtedly bound to act according to the exiſting ſituation of his country, which is a ſtate of peace, until a ſtate of war, or any inferior ſtate of actual hoſtility, is created by the authority conſtituted for that purpoſe. In this ſituation the United States were at the commencement of the preſent European war, and have uniformly remained ſince. Upon theſe principles was grounded that proclamation of the Preſident, the propriety and utility of which have become more apparent under every diſcuſſion. The Congreſs, though ſo often in ſeſſion ſince the war began, never have decided that any obligation of duty required, or any motive of policy induced, the United States to take a part in the war either wholly or partially. Much leſs have they by any act authoriſed any hoſtilities whatever. On the contrary, they have paſſed laws more ſtrictly to enforce thoſe duties of neutrality, which, upon general principles, it is conceived were incumbent upon all before, though certainly it was a deſirable thing, on ſo important an occaſion, to obviate all poſſible doubts, by expreſs proviſions of the legiſlature itſelf, which none could miſtake, and accompanied with ſanctions leſs indefinite than thoſe which exiſted before.

Independently of what I have already ſaid, the ſubject under diſcuſſion, if fully inveſtigated, would naturally lead me to a conſideration, under many aſpects, of the nature and effect of treaties, thoſe ſolemn national compacts, in which the peace and happineſs of mankind are ſo deeply intereſted, and which acquire a peculiar ſanctity from the good faith they indiſpenſibly demand. But though no topic can be more intereſting to us as individuals, eſpecially at the preſent momentous criſis, yet, as I know no caſe likely to ariſe, upon which a judicial conſideration of it will be requiſite, for any official buſineſs before you, I forbear any particular obſervations upon it.

I ſhall now, gentlemen, only add, that the government we enjoy can alone be ſupported by a due mixture of vigilance and moderation; by inviolably adhering to the principles of the conſtitution, but at the ſame time making reaſonable allowances for real differences of opinion, whenever they occur, and the various difficulties, to which the affairs of a great country will always be ſubjected; by paying proper obedience to the conſtituted authorities of our country, relying upon thoſe guards againſt abuſe, which the conſtitution has not only carefully, but I am perſuaded efficaciouſly, provided; and by conſtantly bearing in mind, that that law which protects others protects ourſelves, and therefore, that we ſhall arrogate what no true friend to liberty can conſiſtently claim, if we fail in that meaſure of obedience to the government of our country in caſes that are not perfectly agreeable to us, which we expect from all others in thoſe that are.

To the CIRCUIT COURT *of the* UNITED STATES *for the Pennſylvania diſtrict of the middle Circuit.*

The Addreſs of the Subſcribers, members of the GRAND JURY, *in anſwer to the honourable Judge* IREDELL'S *Charge.*

WE are ſenſible of the importance of the ſubjects diſcuſſed in the charge delivered to us, and we moſt ſincerely wiſh that all our fellow-citizens were impreſſed with the duties, which it inculcates. We participate in the eulogies beſtowed on the conduct of the *Executive*, and hope the patriotic exertions of our fellow-citizens to ſupport the laws, on the occaſion you mention, will ever enſure them the gratitude and eſteem of their country.

We hope the diſgraceful inſurrection, which called forth the energies of the friends to order and good government, will only be remembered, as a warning to others of the folly and danger of ſuch unavailing and ruinous attempts. It has, however, been attended with good conſequences, whatever evils might have been contemplated by its authors. It has afforded another proof of the firmneſs, the wiſdom, and benevolence of our much beloved Preſident, in whom our confidence continues to be undiminiſhed.

It has opened the eyes of a once deluded people, and enabled them to ſee their true intereſts. Their recent conduct affords us a pleaſing and decided confirmation of this ſentiment.

Although we had not any official act to perform, on which the ſubject of treaties came under our view, yet we cannot forbear, as citizens called to a very confidential ſtation, mentioning our ſentiments on this ſubject, which now ſo much engages the public mind. We mean the ſeveral treaties lately made with foreign powers, on the due execution whereof the peace and happineſs of our country ſo materially depend.

Much miſconception, and much unfounded alarm, exiſted as to one of theſe treaties, namely, that with Great Britain. But we can, from a knowledge of the people among whom we live, truly ſay, that the ſubject being now better underſtood by thoſe, who were alarmed and deceived, has produced a deſire in the minds of the great body of the people that this treaty, as well as the others, may without delay be carried into effect. And we expreſs our own, and we confidently believe the wiſhes of the great majority of this diſtrict, when we hope no impediment may be thrown in its way by our repreſentatives, ſo far as their agency is neceſſary to effectuate its objects. Were this nation in a condition to dictate a compact, one might have been made exactly to our mind;—but we believe this treaty is the beſt, which, under all circumſtances, could be obtained. It places great points of controverſy, either of which might have produced war, in a train of amicable adjuſtment;—and, in our opinion, it is one among the many wiſe and firm meaſures purſued by our patriotic Chief Magiſtrate, which have a decided tendency to perpetuate the unexampled proſperity, with which the Great Diſpoſer of events has been pleaſed to bleſs our dear and happy country.

PETER BROWNE, Foreman.

Jeſſe Jones,	*Thomas Allibone,*
B. W. Oakford,	*Samuel Howell, jun.*
Iſaac Whelen,	*Henry Sheaff,*
Michael Roberts,	*Matthew M'Connell,*
John Fries,	*John Lardner,*
R. Downing, jun.	*George Bickham.*

Philadelphia, April 12th 1796.

FREDERICKSBURG, April 1.

Laſt week arrived in the river the ſchooner William, Capt. John Scott, from Baſſaterre, St. Kitts.—Capt. Scott informs, that on the 23d of Feb. between 9 and 10 o'clock at night, while lying in Baſſaterre road, he was boarded by a boat with 5 men, armed with cutlaſſes, from a Britiſh armed ſloop lying there; who demanded the ſhipping papers, and then ordered a lad named Wm. M'Coy, a native of this place, into the boat; but being prevented from taking him, they went back to the ſloop and immediately returned with their commander (whoſe name was Williams) and an additional number of men, armed with piſtols and cutlaſſes, and took from the ſchooner four hands, viz. Wm. M'Coy, John Mansfield, and two blacks. The next morning Captain Scott went aſhore and proved the ſaid people to be citizens of the United States, but could recover only the two blacks. Every American at the port ſhared a ſimilar fate. The ſloop got under way and ſtood to ſea next morning; a ſchooner from Baltimore, that was laying off, was ſtripped of all her hands except the mate and boy, which obliged the Capt. to come to anchor in the road.

NORFOLK, April 4.

We ſtop the preſs to mention the arrival of Captain Wanton Steer, of the brig Charlotte, in 24 days from Fort Royal, Martinique; from him we have obtained the following information:

That the ſhip Diana, of New-York, David Chadcayne, maſter, on his paſſage from the Eaſt-Indies to New-York, was boarded by his Britannic Majeſty's brig Pelican, Captain J. C. Searle, who ſent an officer and crew on board, and took out the mate, ſix people, and carried her into Port Royal, where on the 6th of March, while in their poſſeſſion, ſhe caught fire and was burnt to the water's edge, with all her cargo, of immenſe value.

BALTIOMRE, April 13.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Hampton, Capt. Martin, from Cape Nichola Mole, which he left the 25th of March. We learn by him, that the Britiſh have got poſſeſſion of Leogane.

Yeſterday arrived the ſloop Seaflower, Capt. Herring, from Jamaica, in 25 days—Left there a large number of Americans, names not known. Several had been taken in as prizes, one belonging to Mr. Jeremiah Yellot, and two to Meſſrs. Oliver and Thompſon of this place—the others not recollected.

April 14.

Monday arrived the brig Charlotte, of Providence, Rhode-Iſland, Captain Steere, from Martinique, in 13 days. March 19, lat. 24, ſpoke the ſchooner Regulator, from New-York, bound to Hiſpaniola, with French paſſengers, out 13 days.

Capt. Watts, of the ſchooner Alexandria, of Alexandria, and a number of other American Captains, whoſe veſſels were contracted for, and which they were obliged to leave, came paſſengers.

As Capt. Martin paſſed Leogane, the Britiſh had it on fire.

On the 24th of March, it blowing exceſſively hard from the northward, Capt. Martin bore away for Cape Nichola Mole. The ſame day ſpoke the ſchooner Virginia, of Philadelphia, Capt. Snell, his foremaſt gone by the board—the Virginia got ſafe into the Mole.

After Capt. Martin came out of the Mole, he was boarded by his Majeſty's ſhip Severn, who informed him that after deſtroying the town of Leogane and landing troops, the General ordered them back; finding it impoſſible to keep poſſeſſion of it, the Brigands making ſuch powerful reſiſtance.

NEW-YORK, April 2.

By the barque Neptune, Capt. Conner, arrived here yeſterday, in 21 days from Jamaica, we learn, that when this veſſel left Jamaica, there was not a ſingle ſhip of war in the harbour, except three ſmall veſſels in the pay of the iſland, to prevent the French privateers, which are ſwarming about the harbour, from depredating on the coaſt—nor were there any land forces arrived. On his paſſage home, Capt. Connor was boarded off the Havannah by a ſmall French privateer, of 6 guns, who made ſtrict ſearch for Britiſh papers, but otherwiſe uſed them tolerably well.

April 12.

On Saturday laſt, before Judge Lewis, in the Circuit Court of this ſtate, held in the City Hall of this city, came on to be tried, a cauſe between Pompey Tuſſel, a free negro, plaintiff, and Seamen Wickes, Townſend Froſt, and Oliver Waldron, defendants. The object of the ſuit was the recovery of damages for illegally depriving the plaintiff of his liberty. After a diſpaſſionate inveſtigation of the merits of the action, the jury to their great credit, gave a verdict of 100l. damages in favour of the plaintiff. Judge Lewis's charge on this occaſion, did honour to his head and to his heart.

Remarks on board the brig Polly, of Boſton, John Boſſom, Maſter, from Surrinam, bound to Boſton, by Captain Nicholas Pierce, paſſenger on board ſaid brig.

Feb. 22, at P. M. was boarded by a French ſloop of war, of 18 guns, having with her a large Engliſh ſhip, her prize, from England, bound to Barbadoes, with 600 troops on board. The officer who came on board ſaid they had all the Engliſh officers and their wives on board the ſloop of war. They were ſeen from the brig, with their regimentals on. They were ſent to Guadaloupe. The ſloop and her prize ſteered to the northward.

Feb. 27, at 10 P. M. was boarded by the Cleopatra Britiſh Frigate, Captain Rowley, one of Admiral Murray's ſquadron, from Bermuda, lat. 16, 10, long. 67, 85, weſt, and detained him till night on examination, when all the crew excepting the captain, ſecond mate and myſelf, were taken on board the frigate, and ordered the brig to Bermuda. The next day we fell in with a brig from Demerara bound to Plymouth, James Bartlet, maſter. Captain Rowley ſent his compliments to Captain Bartlet, and deſired he would take a paſſenger, Captain Pierce, on board his veſſel, offering to ſupply him with all he was in want of. Captain B. informed him that he would, and only wiſhed for a caſk of water, which was immediately ſent. Captain Pierce received every attention from Captain Rowley and his officers while on board the ſhip.

March 1, lat. 37, long. 67, 30, ſpoke the brig Mary, Iſaac Stone, maſter, from Norfolk, bound to Cuba.

April 13.

(Communicated by Captain Sherman, from St. Ubes.)

CIRCULAR.

LISBON, Dec. 1795.

SIR,

Repreſentations have been made to me, that the Emperor of Morocco, Muly Soliman, (with whom the United States of America are in peace and friendſhip) has teſtified his diſpleaſure, that veſſels carrying the flag of the United States, have lately been, for commercial purpoſes in the ports of Morocco, under the dominion of perſons in hoſtility with him; and that a repetition of a ſimilar conduct may be attended with very diſagreeable and ſerious conſequences: I have therefore to requeſt that you will cauſe the preceding information to be communicated to all the Captains of veſſels belonging to the United States, now in the ports or kingdom of Portugal, or who may arrive within the ſame, during the exiſtence of the actual ſtate of affairs in Morocco; and that they may be cautioned againſt proceeding in a ſimilar manner: For I am of opinion, that in caſe they ſhould proceed in a ſimilar manner, and ſhould be captured by the cruizers of the Emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman, neither the Captains, crews, veſſels or cargoes, will be reclaimed by the United States.

With due conſideration.

I am, &c.

(Signed) D. HUMPHREYS.

Mr. EAST,

Chancellor of the Conſulate of the United States, at Liſbon.

CHARLES O'NEILL, Eſq;

Deputy Conſul of the United States, at St. Ubes.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

The following Memorial was agreed upon at the meeting of the merchants and traders of this city on Friday laſt.

To the honourable the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States. The memorial of the ſubſcribers, merchants and traders of Philadelphia,

Reſpectfully repreſents,

THAT they have waited with anxious expectation, to ſee the neceſſary meaſures adopted by your honourable houſe for carrying into operation the treaty concluded between the United States and Great-Britain, and are now ſeriouſly alarmed leſt thoſe meaſures ſhould be further delayed or entirely omitted.

Under that impreſſion, they deem it incumbent on them to repreſent, that property of the merchants of the United States, amounting upon a moderate computation, to more than five millions of dollars, have been taken from them by the ſubjects of Great Britain, the reſtitution of which, they verily believe, depends, in a great meaſure, upon the completion of the treaty on our part.

Independant of this immenſe ſum they have embarked the principal part of their remaining fortunes in veſſels and adventures, the ſafety of which will, as they apprehend, be materially affected by a refuſal or neglect on the part of the United States to comply with ſtipulations ſo ſolemnly entered into—Beſides their particular intereſts as merchants and traders, they feel an intereſt, in common with their fellow-citizens of other deſcriptions, in the preſervation of peace, on which the proſperity of this country depends; and they ſhould deem themſelves wanting in that ſpirit and independence which ought ever to characterize freemen, if they forbore, on ſo intereſting an occaſion as the preſent, to expreſs their wiſhes and expectations.—They therefore, with all due reſpect for the Repreſentatives of the people of the United States, beg leave to recommend, that no partial conſiderations of policy may influence their deciſion on this important queſtion; but that the faith, the honour, and the intereſt of the nation, may be preſerved by making the neſſary proviſions for carrying the treaty unto fair and honourable effect.

And a committee was appointed to correſpond with the commercial cities and towns of the United States, as well as the frontier counties, on this ſubject. The committee conſiſts of the following gentlemen.

Thomas Fitzſimons,	Iſrael Whelen,
Joſeph Ball,	Robert Waln,
Walter Stewart,	Joſeph Anthony,
George Latimer,	Samuel Breck,
Samuel Sterrett,	Francis Gurney.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, dated March 27, 1796.

"The inhabitants here were much diſappointed by the arrival of the fleet yeſterday, after an unſucceſsful attack on Leogane.—The French forces there prove to be ſtronger than was expected."

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR,

SINCE my laſt circular letter, I have received further inſtructions from the Secretary at War reſpecting the ration and forage accounts of the army on the late Weſtern Expedition, of which a copy is ſubjoined for your government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,

A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, 28th February, 1796.

(COPY.)

War-Office, 23d February, 1796.

SIR,

SINCE the inſtructions ſent you, dated the fifth January ult. reſpecting proviſions iſſued, and money paid, on account of ſubſiſtence, under the agency of Eli Williams, to the militia army that marched againſt the Weſtern Inſurgents, in 1794, circumſtances of which the office was unappriſed at that time, have rendered a change in them neceſſary.

The following rules are therefore to be obſerved, viz.

Every officer having a claim for retained rations of ſubſiſtence or forage, is to ſtate his account, charging therein the United States with the whole amount of his ſubſiſtence and forage, from the commencement of his ſervices to the end thereof; and giving credit for the ſupplies which he may have received, noting the place where and from whom received.

The account thus made out, is to be ſigned and proven before a Magiſtrate, and lodged with you, to be tranſmitted to the Accountant of the War Department, under cover to the Secretary of War, accompanied with ſuch remarks as the documents in your poſſeſſion, or a knowledge of facts may enable you to make.

As ſoon as the whole of the claims are received at the Accountant's Office, an examination will take place, reſpecting the juſtice of the charges, by comparing them with the Contractor's accounts of the iſſues and payments made: After which a general plan will be adopted, for the moſt immediate payment of the amount found due.

LOST,

ON the 30th of March laſt, between the 12 mile ſtone, on the Oxford road, and the Philadelphia market, a parcel of Bank Notes, amounting to about 290 dollars. Whoever will give information to the Widow Heaton, at the 10 mile ſtone, in Abington townſhip, or Lewis Bender, No. 216 North Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars* Reward.

BENJAMIN HARMER.

April 19, 1796.

GRAHAM & CLEMENT, *Druggiſts,*

At the houſe lately carried on by Delany and M'Clure, No 78, South Second-ſtreet, and at their houſe, No. 223, the north-eaſt corner of Second and Lombard-ſtreets,

HAVE for ſale, a very capital collection of freſh drugs and medicines, patent medicines, ſhop furniture and ſurgeons inſtruments, juſt arrived in the Concord, from London, on the loweſt terms for caſh or the uſual credit. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed at the ſhorteſt notice. Medicine Cheſts for ſhipping or private families neatly put up, with ſuitable directions for their uſe.

April 20.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 12th inſtant, a negro ſlave, named ISHMEAL, well ſet, about five feet eight inches high, very ſenſible, and of a genteel behaviour, ſomething of a ſcholar, about thirty-eight years of age, his ſight ſomewhat bad, a blemiſh in one eye, if not both, but ſcarcely perceivable, the little finger on his right hand lays flat, the others on the ſame hand ſomewhat ſtiff, with a cut near his elbow, which left a ſcar; he is ſubject to drink; had on, when he went away, a red coloured full linſey coattee, trowſers of the ſame, a waiſtcoat near the ſame, with ſtriped back, a new ſurtout coat near the ſame colour, a light cloth coat and waiſtcoat of the ſame, one brown coat, two pair of blue woolen footed ſtockings, much darned, one good fur hat, and one felt do. ſaid fellow plays well on the fiddle. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive four dollars reward, and reaſonable charges. NATHANIEL VANSANT.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell townſhip, county of Cumberland, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 9th inſt. an indented ſervant boy, named *William Watſon*, about fifteen years of age, of a fair complexion, and ſhort hair; had on, and took with him, two coats, the one long, the other ſhort, jacket and overalls, all of thick cloth filled with grey wool, two ſhirts, one new, the other old, good ſhoes, and two pair of ſtockings, a new pocket bible, and an ink-ſtand. The ſame boy got hurt in his left elbow when at ſchool, and can hardly comb his own head with ſaid hand. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and lodges him in any gaol out of this ſtate, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars, and if in the ſtate, Eight Dollars, with reaſonable charges, paid by ARCHIBALD MUSTARD.

March 11th, 1796. ‡

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the Engliſh, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Saſſafras ſtreet, No. 99, the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he will attend at the uſual office hours, (at other times he may be found as uſual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill-ſtreet.) He has likewiſe opened at ſaid place,

An Office for the ſale of real Eſtates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for ſale, a great number of houſes in the city and liberties, ſeveral elegant country ſeats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richeſt parts of Cheſter, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in moſt every county in this ſtate, and in the neighbouring ſtates, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

FOR PUBLIC SALE,

2261 acres choice LAND,

IN Northumberland county, contained in the eight following tracts; one tract of 327 acres and three quarters, on the ſouth ſide of the ſouth branch of White Deer-hole creek; one other tract of 238 acres and an half, on the ſaid branch of ſaid creek; one other tract of 268 acres and three quarters, on the ſame; one other tract of 342 acres and three quarters, on the ſame; one other tract of 347 acres and one quarter, on the ſame; one other tract of 311 acres and three quarters, on the north-weſt branch of White Deer-hole creek; two other tracts, together 424 acres and one quarter, adjoining each other, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the weſt branch of the river Suſquehanna, adjoining Capt. M'Ilhatton's mill-place. Thoſe lands are all near each other, taken up in 1769, and are well known by the name of Joſeph and Alexander Donaldſon's lands, to be of good quality, and capable of making excellent farms.

The above tracts will all be offered for public ſale at Sunbury, as they are ſituate about 30 miles from ſaid town, on Wedneſday, the 27th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The terms of payment are, one fourth caſh, the remainder in three equal yearly payments, with intereſt. For further information, apply to JOHN STEINMETZ, or WILLIAM BELL, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

March 15th, 1796.

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mediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands upon the ſame, are requeſted to call for ſettlement, at No. 37 North Second-ſtreet.

JAMES HUNTER,
MASKELL EWING,
JAMES STERLING,
DAVID KENNEDY, } *Executors.*

Philadelphia, March 31, 1796.

WHEREAS the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HUCK, late of the city of Philadelphia, attorney at law, by reaſon of his attainder of high treaſon, has been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate, I, the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſale of the ſaid eſtate, in the county of Northampton, do hereby give notice, that a tract of three hundred and one acres and 141 perches of land, late the property of the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, ſituate in the ſaid county, adjoining a tract of land ſurveyed for Hannah Warren; beginning at a beech, thence by land of Hannah Warren, north 45 degrees eaſt, 160 perches to a beech, thence by land of Chriſtian Huck ſouth 45 degrees eaſt, 320 perches to an aſh, thence ſouth 45 degrees weſt, 160 perches to a hemlock, thence north 45 degrees weſt, 320 perches to the place of beginning. Which *will be ſold by publick vendue*, on the 21ſt day of May next, at the town of Northampton, in the county of Northampton; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to be made ſubject to the payment of the arrears of purchaſe money and intereſt, due to the Land-office. The ſaid tract of land was granted by warrant from the Land-office, dated the 21ſt day of Auguſt, 1776, to Kenneth M'Culloch, and by him conveyed to the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, but is not yet patented. The terms of ſale will be as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay to the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate. And if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

STEPHEN BALLIET.

Northampton, April 6, 1796.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the employ of the ſubſcriber, living near Wilmington, on the 28th of December 1795, a Negro man, named PETER, the property of Eliſha Price, Eſq; of Cheſter, who had bound himſelf and heirs to liberate him, on condition of his ſerving him faithfully four years from the 1ſt of October laſt. Said Peter is 30 or 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſquare and well built, a little bow-legged, a ſmooth tongued artful fellow, a noted liar, a great villain, and fond of liquor. He will probably change his name and endeavour to paſs for a freeman. He had on when he went away, a new homeſpun cloth coattee and trowſers of a light colour, an old velvet jacket, and new ſtrong ſhoes with ſtrings. He underſtands farming and driving a team, can play on a fiddle, and took one with him belonging to his fellow-ſervant, and money belonging to another of his comrades. Said fellow has been a run away almoſt ever ſince he was 20 years of age; he has lived in New-Jerſey, where he changed his name to Jeffery Homes; has been a voyage or two to ſea; has lived in Philadelphia, in Bucks county, and almoſt every part of Cheſter county. In September laſt, he lived with Mr John Crozer, in Delaware county, where he ſays he has an Indian wife; but as he has children by four black women, to all of whom he ſays he is lawfully married, it is not known to which (if to either of them) he will apply to conceal him. Said Peter had leave of abſence for four days at the time he ran away, with a permit to paſs and repaſs to and from Delaware county, to ſee his acquaintance there, and to deliver a letter to his maſter, Eliſha Price, Eſq; and to return on the 28th of December, 1795, but he has not delivered the letter, nor been ſeen in Cheſter ſince.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid by Eliſha Price, Eſq; in Cheſter, or by the ſubſcriber, on his farm, near Wilmington.

PETER JAQUETT.

Long-Hook, January 6, 1796.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forbid to employ or harbour ſaid negro. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, two mare COLTS, the one a bay, and the other a ſorrel, ſuppoſed to be about three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ABIAH TAYLOR.

4th mo. 6th, 1796.

N O T I C E.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Barndollar, deceaſed, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, yeoman, are requeſted to make payment, without delay: and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them, duly proved, to the ſubſcribers,

DANIEL BARNDOLLAR,
CHARLES NICE, } Executors.

February 30th, 1796. ‡

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant*. He is a ſtout able young man, and has about 12 months to ſerve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-ſtreet.

Philad. April 11, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away laſt night from their reſpective maſters in this city, the three following indented German ſervants: 1. Chriſtian Henry Malchowff, aged about 26 years, ſandy hair, fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather ſlight built, ſhrill voice, very much addicted to pleaſure, and a great gambler. He had with him an excellent dark brown mixed ſuperfine cloth coat, a lead coloured ſhort waiſted cloth coat, and other articles of dreſs, and generally looks neat and makes a good appearance, a tailor by trake. 2. John Henry Matthias, aged about 28 years, a very great ſloven, fond of ſmoaking, and very lazy, about 5 feet 10 inches high, boney and ſtout made, ſtoops, in-kneed and very clumſy in his manner, pockmarked, has loſt a fore tooth, light, almoſt ſandy hair, which he wears very full at the ſides, and twiſted and turned up behind; had on a blue ſuperfine cloth coat with yellow buttons, a green twilled old ſilk waiſtcoat, fuſtian breeches with white buttons, on which are engraved a Griffin creſt, a round hat almoſt new, ſhoes with ribbons, and blue ribbed ſtockings, by trade a hair-dreſſer. 3. Henry Daniel Matthias, brother of the laſt mentioned ſervant, aged 24 years, light hair, inclining to ſandy, which he wears tied and remarkably buſhy, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, in both which he has a remarkable caſt, good teeth; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlender made, in-kneed, rather clean in his dreſs; had on a dark coloured ſurtout coat, buttons of the ſame, lead coloured corduroy breeches, a pair of fancy ſtriped cotton ſtockings, and ſhoes tied with ribbons, very long quartered, round hat half worn. As theſe ſervants were treated with great kindneſs by their maſters, it becomes the duty of every man to prevent their making off. The two laſt having very little craft about them, their deſertion is imputed to the artifice of the firſt who has proved himſelf to be a very worthleſs, deſigning and ungrateful character. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid three run away ſervants, and confine them in any priſon, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward or a proportion of that ſum for each—by applying to the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1796.

Land for Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, Salem county, New-Jerſey, containing about 300 acres of land, 28 miles from Cooper's ferry, 2 and an half from Woodſtown, and 12 from the town of Salem, about 100 acres of arable land, 50 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the reſt well timbered, and the greateſt part of which lays adjoining to a ſaw and griſt-mill; there are on ſaid premiſes, a good two ſtory brick houſe, with a cellar under it, and a large kitchen adjoining, a frame barn, hay-houſe, with good ſtabling, waggon-houſe, brick ſmoke-houſe, and milk-houſe over a never-failing ſpring of excellent water, not far from the door, the whole well watered; the ſituation pleaſant, healthy and dry, near to ſeveral places of worſhip; and on ſaid premiſes are two bearing orchards of grafted and natural fruit, of various kinds; a public road runs through the center, leading from Woodſtown to Cumberland, with a proportion of woodland and meadow on each part, which makes it convenient to divide into two farms.

Any perſon deſiring to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will make an indiſputable title for the ſame.

SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT.

Third month 22d, 1796. *

STRAY HEIFER.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the 20th January laſt, a red ſtray HEIFER, with a white ſtreak on her rump, ſome white under her belly, and two hind feet white, ſuppoſed to be two years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ISRAEL MATSON.

Philadelphia Locuſt-ſtreet, Dock-ward. ‖

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 25th inſtant, out of the ſtable of Morris Truman, living about a mile from Darby, a light bay MARE, riſing ſix years old this graſs, ſuppoſed to be about fifteen and an half hands high, a natural trotter, has one white hind foot, and the other partly white, with a ſmall blaze in her forehead, the hair ſomewhat wore off the ſide of her neck with the bridle reins, and is but thin of fleſh.

Whoever takes up the mare and thief ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice ſhall receive 20 dollars reward, or ſixteen dollars for the mare only, and all reſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, within one mile of James Hollis's tavern.

JOHN TRUMAN.

Third month 28th, 1796.

COMMITTED to the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a Negro man, who ſays his name is NED, and the ſame perſon who was advertiſed on the 19th October, 1795, by Abigal Ryland of Cecil county, in the ſtate of Maryland. His owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away, as he will be dealt with according to law.

Philadelphia Gaol, April 1, 1796.

B A R K.

WANTED by the Tanners of Philadelphia, a large quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spaniſh, Black, White and Cheſnut Oak, Beach-Birch and Hemlock, for which a generous price will be given the enſuing ſeaſon, if brought to market in good order.

CAME to the place of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of January laſt, 16 SHEEP, one black, the others white. The owner is deſired to come, without delay, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeable to law, to defray expences, by

JONATHAN WILLARD.

Northampton, Bucks county, Feb. 16.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the firſt day of February, 1796, a certain NEGRO MAN, who has went by different names, viz. MOSES WHITE, alias, DICK HATBAND, but ſays he is free, and was born of free parents in the county of Sommerſet, ſtate of Maryland, but ſays he left Maryland about four years ſince, and lived with Thomas Beaſon, butcher, near Wilmington, Brandywine, ſtate of Delaware: he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, and about 26 years of age. His maſter, if he has any, is requeſted to come and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in three weeks from this date, for his expences, by

JOHN BURY, Jailer.

Lancaſter, March 8, 1796. *

EIGHT Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant boy, named James Hand, has dark buſhy hair, about 16 years of age: Had on, and took with him, a jean coattee, a mixt cloth coattee, waiſtcoat and trowſers of the ſame, good felt hat and good ſhoes, beſides other clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by *JOHN WARE.*

Baken's neck, Cumberland county, Weſt New-Jerſey, March 14, 1796. *

STOP THIEVES!

BROKE out of the gaol of the county of Delaware, on the 20th inſt. March, the following perſons, viz. *James Andrews*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, down look ſhort black hair, ſtout made; had on when he went away a pair of blue woollen trowſers, a ſhort blue round jacket, and a red flannel ſhirt. *Thomas Green*, a middle ſized young man. with dark hair, tied, very baſhful when ſpoke to, had on a blue coattee, white under jacket, and white overalls. Whoever will apprehend the above perſons, and bring them to Cheſter goal, ſhall have twenty dollars reward, or ten dollars for either of them, and reaſonable charges.

‖ ABRAHAM DICKS, Sheriff.

EIGHT Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant boy, named Evans Scott, about 17 years of age, ſlender made, ſtrait hair, ſometimes wears it tied: Had on, and took with him, a ſnuff coloured coat, a mixed nankeen coattee, a pair of thick cloth trowſers, two pair of woollen ſtockings, two pair of ſhoes, three linen ſhirts, a half-worn fur hat, beſides other clothes. Whoeves takes up ſaid boy, and brings him home, or confines him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SMITH BOWEN.

Bridgetown, March 14, 1796.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays	Fiſhhooks and needles
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs	Pocket knives & pencils
Candleſticks and ſnuffers	Knives and forks
Iron pots and bake ovens	Razors & corkſcrews
Flat irons and ſtands	Penknives and ſciſſars
London pewter	Shoe and knee buckles
Copper and iron teakettles	Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Frying pans and bellows	Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles	Ivory and horn combs
	Pocket books and inkholders
A L S O,	
Cloths and caſſimers	Linens and checks
Chintzes and calicoes	Money purſes & ribbons
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings	Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Ladies and gentlemens gloves	Nankeens and muſlins
Sacking bottoms	Thickſetts, &c. &c.

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other conveniency proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, *Spruce-ſtreet.*

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, on the 26th January 1796, executed a note of hand for Twelve Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, payable to Jacob Shaffer; and whereas the conſideration for which ſaid note was given, has altogether failed, I therefore take this method to warn all perſons not to take an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs compelled by law.

PHILIP JACKSON.

Kingſton, Luzerne county, Feb. 25, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

APRIL, 1796.] THE [NUMBER 3432.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1796.

LOST,

ON the 30th of March laſt, between the 12 mile ſtone, on the Oxford road, and the Philadelphia market, a parcel of Bank Notes, amounting to about 290 dollars. Whoever will give information to the Widow Heaton, at the 10 mile ſtone, in Abington townſhip, or Lewis Bender, No. 216 North Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars* Reward.

BENJAMIN HARMER.

April 19, 1796. *

GRAHAM & CLEMENT,
Druggiſts,

At the houſe lately carried on by Delany and M'Clure, No 78, South Second-ſtreet, and at their houſe, No. 223, the north-eaſt corner of Second and Lombard-ſtreets,

HAVE for ſale, a very capital collection of freſh drugs and medicines, patent medicines, ſhop furniture and ſurgeons inſtruments, juſt arrived in the Concord, from London, on the loweſt terms for caſh or the uſual credit. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and faithfully executed at the ſhorteſt notice. Medicine Cheſts for ſhipping or private families neatly put up, with ſuitable directions for their uſe.

April 20.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber, living in Benſalem townſhip, Bucks county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 12th inſtant, a negro ſlave, named ISHMEAL, well ſet, about five feet eight inches high, very ſenſible, and of a genteel behaviour, ſomething of a ſcholar, about thirty-eight years of age, his ſight ſomewhat bad, a blemiſh in one eye, if not both, but ſcarcely perceivable, the little finger on his right hand lays flat, the others on the ſame hand ſomewhat ſtiff, with a cut near his elbow, which left a ſcar; he is ſubject to drink; had on, when he went away, a led coloured full linſey coattee, trowſers of the ſame, a waiſtcoat near the ſame, with ſtriped back, a new ſurtout coat near the ſame colour, a light cloth coat and waiſtcoat of the ſame, one brown coat, two pair of blue woolen footed ſtockings, much darned, one good fur hat, and one felt do. ſaid fellow plays well on the fiddle. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid negro in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive four dollars reward, and reaſonable charges. NATHANIEL VANSANT.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell townſhip, county of Cumberland, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the 9th inſt. an indented ſervant boy, named *William Watſon*, about fifteen years of age, of a fair complexion, and ſhort hair; had on, and took with him, two coats, the one long, the other ſhort, jacket and overalls, all of thick cloth filled with grey wool, two ſhirts, one new, the other old, good ſhoes, and two pair of ſtockings, a new pocket bible, and an ink-ſtand. The ſame boy got hurt in his left elbow when at ſchool, and can hardly comb his own head with ſaid hand. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and lodges him in any gaol out of this ſtate, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars, and if in the ſtate, Eight Dollars, with reaſonable charges, paid by ARCHIBALD MUSTARD.

March 11th, 1796. ‡

CHARLES ERDMAN,

Sworn Interpreter of the Engliſh, French, German and Low Dutch languages,

KEEPS his Office in Race, or Saſſafras ſtreet, No. 99, the corner of Third-ſtreet, where he will attend at the uſual office hours, (at other times he may be found as uſual at his dwelling, 121, Callowhill-ſtreet.) He has likewiſe opened at ſaid place,

An Office for the ſale of real Eſtates.

Where he keeps regular books of entries, gratis. He has now for ſale, a great number of houſes in the city and liberties, ſeveral elegant country ſeats, in the neighbourhood of the city, mills, farms in the richeſt parts of Cheſter, Montgomery and Delaware counties, and in moſt every county in this ſtate, and in the neighbouring ſtates, back lands, &c. § 3 mo.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, on Monday, the 4th inſt. April, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and one ſilver Watch ſtolen, the maker's name William Williams, London, No. 1010, Watch-makers are deſired to detect the villainy. The above reward will be paid, by

JAMES STARRETT, Watch-maker.

Brandywine Manor, April 20, 1796. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *JAMES HUNTER*, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands upon the ſame, are requeſted to call for ſettlement, at No. 37 North Second-ſtreet.

JAMES HUNTER,
MASKELL EWING,
JAMES STERLING, } *Executors.*
DAVID KENNEDY,

Philadelphia, March 31, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Gentlemen belonging to the Cheſter County Light Dragoons, that they are to meet at James Hollis's tavern, on the road leading from Weſt-Cheſter to the Gap, on Friday, the 29th inſt. April, at 10 o'clock in the morning preciſely, in order to perform the neceſſary manœuvers.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Captain.

April 8, 1796. §

Joſeph & Jeſſe Sharpleſs,

No. 32, South Third-ſtreet,

Have received per the Hamburgh packet, and have for ſale,

A Variety of MERCHANDIZE, conſiſting of callicoes, furniture ditto, dimities, fuſtians, wide and narrow clouded and ſtriped nankeens, checks, ginghams, elegant veſt patterns of Camel's hair, muſlinet and Marſeilles, hoſiery, caſſimers, jeans, ſuperfine and ſecond cloths, callimancoes, ſpinnings, moreens, Iriſh linens, and dry goods in general; alſo a general aſſortment of ſaddlery and ſaddler's tools. They expect a large additional ſupply of dry goods by the firſt veſſels, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or the uſual credit.

3d month, 29th, 1796.

N. B. Alſo a number of elegant counterpanes and Merſeilles bed quilts ‖

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday the 2d day of May next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock on ſaid day, P. M. A meſſuage of fifty-three and an half acres and twenty-ſix perches of land, be the ſame more or leſs; ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of John M'Grews, Henry Crayton, Caldwells and others. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Croſs and Lettice his wife, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, April 4. *

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday the 2d day of May next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock, P. M. A meſſuage and two tracts of land, the one containing ſixty-ſeven acres and one hundred and forty-ſix perches, and the other thirty three and an half acres, be the ſame more or leſs; both ſituate in the townſhip of Londonderry, bounded by lands of Lettice Aubrey, Henry Crayton, Robert Brown, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Croſs and Lettice his wife, and to be ſold by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county,
April 4th, 1796. *

The imported and real bred HORSE

HIGHLANDER

Will cover Mares this Seaſon,

AT the ſtable of Jonathan Muirhead, in Hopewell townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, ſix miles from Trenton, 4 miles from Pennington, and one mile from Taylor's ferry, until Saturday, the ninth of April, then to be removed to John Parker's, in Wright's-town townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Durham road, five miles above Newtown, and ſeven miles from Corryell's ferry, and there to remain one week; then to be removed to ſaid Muirhead's, and ſo week about throughout the ſeaſon, at Sixteen Dollars the ſeaſon, and if the money is paid by the firſt of January, Twelve Dollars will be received as full pay for ſuch mares as ſhall be covered by the ſeaſon.

HIGHLANDER is a beautiful grey, full fifteen hands and half an inch high, remarkably well finiſhed in point of ſtrength, activity and elegance, moves equal to any horſe extant.

HIGHLANDER was bred in Great-Britain, from the beſt ſtock of turf horſes ever in Britain, without any adulteration, and imported from thence by John Harriot, Eſq; in December, 1794, was got by Bourdeaux, his dam Tetotum, by Matchem, her dam Lady Bolingbroke, by Squirrel, out of King Herod's dam, &c. His performances on the turf are ſuperior to any horſe ever imported, which may be ſeen at his places of ſtand in the Engliſh calendar.

JOHN PARKER,
and
JONATHAN MUIRHEAD.

April 6th, 1796.

A Meeting of the creditors of Evan Truman will be held in the townſhip of Moreland, county of Montgomery, on Monday, the 18th inſtant, at the houſe of Joſeph Hufty, and at the houſe of George Leſher, Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 23d inſt. at 2 o'clock P. M. All perſons having any claims, are requeſted to attend either meeting with their accounts duly atteſted, in order to ſtrike a dividend for ſettlement.

JOSEPH OGILBY,
GEORGE SHELMIER,
SAMUEL AYRS,
JACOB SOMMER, } Aſſignees.

April 4, 1796.

By the ſhip Port Mary, arrived at New-York, in 37 days from Liverpool, we have the following advices, viz.

FRANKFORT, February 23.

A great number of cavalry coming from Auſtria, paſſed through this town the day before yeſterday, on their way to join the army on the Rhine, having a great number of horſes for it.

Two meſſengers from the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Lauſanne, and another from Turin, have paſſed on their way to London.

Advices from Munich mention, that the ſtates of Bavaria have offered three millions and an half of florins to the Elector, to aſſiſt him in eſtabliſhing an army of 30,000 men, 18,000 of which are to join the Auſtrian troops at the opening of next campaign.

There is a report, that a convention of the ſtates of the Empire will be formed at Manheim; the deputies to which are alſo mentioned, namely, Baron Hohenthal for the court of Saxonia, and Count Saitern for the electorate of Bohemia.

Much is ſaid in our papers, of a report of peace circulating at Vienna on the 13th, the accounts from whence ſay, that the triple alliance of the courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh and London, has made a very great impreſſion on the preſent government of France, and induced them to lower their demands in ſome degree. It is ſaid, that the laſt courier from Baſle, with diſpatches from our miniſter Dagelman, at that place, has brought with him more moderate propoſals of peace. We cannot ſpeak with any certainty on this head, although ſome of our politicians pretend, that the plan for a pacification is already made, agreeably to which the Engliſh as well as the French make mutual reſtitution of all conqueſts. Thus far it may be relied on, that the correſpondence between our court and ſeveral foreign ones, is at preſent uncommonly frequent; couriers are [illegible] while others are diſpatched.

The forced loan in Alſace is levied by execution, at preſent.

The report, ſtating that the French had made propoſals for the renewal of the armiſtice for three months longer, has hitherto not been confirmed.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.

Accounts from Bagdad ſtate, that alterations are taking place in the Perſian Empire, which have great influence upon the whole of Aſia. The young Prince Lurt Ali Kahn, who has been twice defeated by the preſent Sovereign of Perſia, Ali Mahomet Kahn, by which the latter, rendered himſelf maſter of Shiras, his capital, and of all the treaſures, had been obliged to take refuge with the remainder of his army at Kerman, from which place he ſolicited Ruſſia for aſſiſtance. The court of Peterſburgh ſhewed a diſpoſition not to ſatisfy the Prince's requeſt.

A chief of Maferendem, of the party of Luſt Ali Kahn, who had marched to Ghilan at the head of a few troops, found on his arrival 1500 Ruſſians, who had come by ſea from Aſtracan, and joining the Perſian commander, they rendered themſelves maſters of the provinces of Ghilan, and Becht, its capital.

Beſides this advices have been received from Teſtis, the capital of Georgia, that Prince Heraclius, who commonly uſed to enjoy the friendſhip of the court of Peterſburg, is at preſent in the expectation of the arrival of two Ruſſian regiments, who will join his own troops, and with which he has orders to invade the provinces of Chervan and Aberhejan.

The Hungarian ſtates are furniſhing 200,000 meaſures of oats for the imperial cavalry on the Rhine.

COBLENTZ, Feb. 15

There are great movements amongſt the French troops. A part of our garriſon has quitted us, and it is not yet replaced. The chief cauſe of theſe movements is the new organization of the army. It will be divided, it is ſaid, into 175 brigades. They are employed in completing the corps—many officers have been diſmiſſed, and replaced in part by others. The Generals are likewiſe changed. Championet will not remain here; he will command elſewhere. Gen Bernadotte left this on the 9th, to go to Jourdan.

Every preparation is making for the proſecution of the war, and the arrival of a general is all that is requiſite for the re-commencement of hoſtilities. General Kleber paſſes through the whole army to inſpect the condition of every thing. A French army of 25,000 men is intrenched at Kayſerſworth, which has required a great ſupply of ſtraw. The trenches at Duſſeldorff are already compleat. They require 13,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery for their defence. Thoſe at Neuſs and Kayſerſworth, likewiſe require each 100 pieces of artillery.

GENOA, Feb. 12.

The Neapolitan ſquadron, which hitherto had been joined with the Britiſh fleet, are returned to Naples with a great number of their crews ſick on board. It is expected they will be replaced by a freſh ſquadron.

According to the treaty of peace concluded lately between England and Algiers, the latter are permitted to convey their prizes into the ports of Corſica. The Viceroy of this kingdom pays 179,000l to the Dey for releaſing the Corſican ſlaves retained in Algiers. The Dey has received a Chebeck of 18 guns, as a preſent from the Engliſh.

A Piedmonteſe merchant wrote from Lyons, dated January 25th, in which he mentioned that nothing could be bought there for aſſignats; and that goods there were very dear. If one has no other money than aſſignats, the manufacturers do not even take the trouble to ſhow their goods. He adds, that in a ſhop he had been ſhown ſome precious patterns, which were enveloped in aſſignats, as if it had been waſte paper.

There are at preſent at Toulon 16 ſhips of the line, and 40 [illegible] are ready for ſea.

WESEL, Feb. 29.

The Courier du Bas, publiſhed here, contains the following:

"Notwithſtanding the continuance of the two hoſtile powers, ſince the armiſtice, in making the moſt active preparations for another campaign, which is predicted to be infinitely more deciſive than any preceding one, there ſeems yet to be a hope of peace entertained amongſt perſons who are informed of thoſe tranſactions; and this hope, in ſome degree, gains confirmation.

"The public will pardon us for not farther explaining the foundation of this hope, and for not ſtating details reſpecting the negociations which have been carried on, and are ſtill continued, in order to fulfil the wiſh of almoſt every man. Our hope at the ſame time is not deceived, and will even be realized, as ſoon as the two belligerent powers ſhall be convinced of their real intereſts, and obſerve the diſintereſted views and energy of the mediating monarchs, who have no other wiſh, but to reſtore peace to Europe.

"It has been reported, that propoſals for the preliminary baſis for peace were made on the 14th Dec. laſt year; and others pretend to ſay, have been adopted. This ſeems the more probable, from the adoption of the armiſtice by the belligerent powes ſo readily. As to conditions, they are aſſerted to be the following.

"England is ready to reſtore almoſt all its conqueſts; and France will retain only a part of Auſtrian Flanders. Belgium will form an independent republic, under the ſuperintendance of an Hereditary Stadtholder, the Prince of Orange; and be allowed to eſtabliſh for themſelves ſuch a government as they think moſt advantageous, when the French troops ſhall evacuate their territory. Auſtria is to have a part of Bava-

nia; the Elector of Bavaria ſhall, as an indemnification, enter into the poſſeſſion of the provinces of Juliers, Liege, and Limburg."

BRUSSELS, February 25.

According to all appearance, the armiſtice will not hold good long. Different troops from Thionville, &c. are ordered to the Moſelle; and it is even ſaid, that the 1ſt of March is the day fixed for the rupture; the Republican Generals having received preciſe orders from the Directory to act offenſively. A ſquadron of gun boats have been built, and are ready to act with the army; and great numbers of troops paſs this place continually to join alſo; among the reſt, we have remarked the infernal legion coming from La Vendee.

HARWICH, March 4.

Dutch Fleet.

Captain Birch, of the ſloop Amity, belonging to Harwich, arrived this morning, and relates, that on Thurſday the 25th of laſt month, about one in the morning, he was captured on the Dogger-bank, Flambro' Head bearing weſt, diſtant about 35 leagues, by the Dutch fleet, conſiſting of 6 ſail of large ſhips of 60 guns and upwards, nine frigates of 44 guns each, heavy metal, and two brig cutters. One of the frigates took his veſſel in tow till nine o'clock in the morning, when he was carried on board the Admiral's ſhip, who aſked him a few queſtions, and inſtantly releaſed his veſſel, and wiſhed him good luck.

The weather was moderate, and the wind at E. N. E. the fleet ſteering cloſe to the wind, under cloſe reefed top-ſails.

The ſhips were well fitted, moſt of them with new ſails, but badly manned.

BARCELONA, January 18.

On the 14th, a courier from Madrid embarked here for Genoa. We are aſſured he carries diſpatches of the utmoſt conſequence from our Monarch to the Emperor, relative to overtures for a general peace, as Great-Britain is diſpoſed to accede to ſome conditions already propoſed.

TURIN, February 9.

The French are buſily occupied in making a road from Ormea to Garreſio, and thence to the ſea, for the paſſage of their artillery. A reinforcement of 5000 cavalry is arrived at the army to-day, and their battalions increaſe daily, which circumſtances ſeem to menace Italy with an invaſion, when added to their immenſe preparations. However, deſertion is very frequent, and a few days ago a detachment of 500 men, poſted at St. Jan de Vice to the Auſtrians.

BORDERS OF THE MEIN, Feb. 27.

According to a German paper, the Pruſſians and Heſſians have recently concluded with France upon a new line of demarcation, in caſe the war ſhall continue during this year. The ſaid line will extend from Weſtphalia, along the frontiers of the country of Heſſe and Fulde, and will be protected by a numerous body of Pruſſians and Heſſians.

Letters from Semlin ſtate, that the Turks are making ſerious diſpoſitions for war in Servia. All the frontier places are put in the beſt ſtate of defence; the garriſons have been conſiderably augmented, and proviſions and warlike ſtores are continually paſſing thither. A numerous corps of Turks is aſſembling in the environs of Widdin.

PARIS, March 4.

The Directory has juſt announced, officially, that Stofflet, and five of his accomplices, were tried at Angers, on the 6th Ventoſe, and all ſhot the next day, except his young ſervant, whom the military commiſſion ordered to be impriſoned till the termination of the war. It appears that Stofflet was only 44 years of age, and was born at Luneville, in the department of La Meurthe. The four officers were, Charles Lichtenhen, aged 24, born at Prade, formerly in the Imperial ſervice: Joſeph Philippe Deſvannes, born at Ancenis, formerly Clerk to the Diſtrict; Joſeph Moreau, aged 20, born at Chantelu, by trade a dyer; Pierie Pinot, aged 21, born at Chollet; and Michael Grolleau, aged 14, alſo born at Chollet.

The Military Council declared them convicted of having been taken in arms, and ſentenced to die, in conformity to the law of the 30th Prairial, which ſays, the chiefs, commanders, captains, promoters and inſtigators of aſſemblies of men, armed without the permiſſion of the conſtituted authorities, whether they are called Chouans, or by any other name, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

The ſecond article declares, that the armed men taken in ſuch aſſemblies, if they be deſerters, or belong to any other place out of the department in which they are taken, ſhall alſo be puniſhed with death.

LONDON, March 7.

On Saturday Admiral Duncan failed from the Downs with 5 Britiſh 74 gun ſhips, and the Philip Ruſſian man of war, with an intention of joining Admiral Pringle's ſquadron in Yarmouth roads; but we are ſorry to ſtate that the former, with his fleet, yeſterday afternoon again anchored in the Downs.

This morning arrived the Hamburgh mail due yeſterday, which brings letters from thence of the 1ſt inſtant. The mail contains little that is important—Its moſt material contents will be found in the ſubſequent columns of our paper.

Laſt night a veſſel arrived at Dover from Calais, from which a foreign gentleman and another were landed, the former of whom immediately took a chaiſe poſt for London. The conjecture was, how true we cannot ſay, that he was charged with diſpatches from Paris for our miniſters. We received by this veſſel, a Moniteur of the 3d inſt. It contains little that is intereſting or important. The council ſeems to be occupied in diſcuſſions of ſome length upon the motion for admitting into the Legiſlative body, ſeven members of the late National Convention.

In the ſitting of the 11th Ventoſe, (March 1) two commiſſions were appointed by the council of five hundred, one to preſent a plan of police to prevent ſtrangers from flocking to Paris.

The ſecond commiſſion was to report upon a meſſage of the Directory, demanding what line of conduct ſhould be adopted towards thoſe judges, who have refuſed to take the oath of hatred to royalty.

Yeſterday noon the King alone came to St. James's, and afterwards went in ſtate to the Chapel Royal, where his Majeſty heard divine ſervice, and a ſermon by Dr. Cleaver, Lord Biſhop of Cheſter, from St. Matthew, chap. 9, v. 9, "And he ſaid unto him, follow me."

Mr. Grey, we underſtand, means to put off his motion for an enquiry into the ſtate of the nation, which ſtands for this day, to Thurſday next.

The Frenchman who arrived the other day from Paris, at the office of the Secretary of State for the foreign department, brought diſpatches to Lord Grenville, ſealed with the National Seal of France. Their contents, of courſe, have not tranſpired.

Two frigates, built of fir, the Tamer and Clyde, of 40 guns each, are to be launched, at Chatham, on the 26th of this month.

Sir John Warren, that active and admirable officer, it is ſaid, is again to have the command of a ſquadron of frigates, to cruiſe off the coaſt of France.

Sir John Sinclair's bill for facilitating the general incloſure of all the waſte lands in the kingdom, is one of the moſt ſalutary plans ever laid before Parliament. Its beneficial tendency, in ſupplying a radical remedy for the ſcarcity of corn, and for repreſſing the abominable avaricious extortions of the farmers and millers, will ſpeedily be acknowledged by the whole country. The zealous and patriotic exertions of Sir John Sinclair, on this, as well as on many other ſubjects of great public import, deſerve the warmeſt thanks of a grateful nation.

It is a moſt lamentable circumſtance, that the firſt lord of the Admiralty is not ſupreme ſovereign of the Cave of Æolus; ſo admirably deſcribed by the Mantuan Bard, as he might then command Eurus or Auſter, at his pleaſure, to waft the Britiſh fleets to their deſtined ports, and, by that means, ſtand ſome ſmall chance of eſcaping the well founded cenſure of oppoſition and their patriotic agents.

Kennedy and Hart, who were concerned with Weldon in the crime of high treaſon, and who were found guilty at the preſent commiſſion, are to be executed on Saturday ſe'nnight.

On Saturday morning a great number of perſons aſſembled at the market place at Clewter, two miles from Windſor, and in a riotous manner inſiſted that the corn brought to market ſhould be ſold at a fair price, alledging that the ſcarcity aroſe only from monopoly and unfair practices; but finding their remonſtrances had no effect, they proceeded to the flour mills, which, in all probability, would have been ſacrificed to their reſentment, had not the military been called out in time.

On Saturday laſt the ſhip William Penn, Captain Joſiah, arrived here from London. Papers to the 14th of March are brought by this veſſel, from which we have ſelected the following articles of intelligence.

HAGUE, March 1.

THE day of the meeting of the National Convention, ſo earneſtly wiſhed for, has at length arrived; and at the moment this letter is ſent off, it will enter on all the functions of the Repreſentative Body of the Sovereignty of our Batavian Republic. The deputies aſſembled about eleven in the morning; the hall had been filled with ſpectators from before ſeven.

Our whole garriſon was drawn out, and the national guards received and eſcorted the deputies to the hall. Towards noon the commiſſion of the States General, by which the Convention was conſtituted, was opened. A deputation from the new Convention accompanied the commiſſion back, after which the States General diſſolved themſelves. We do not yet know with certainty who will be choſen Preſident of the Convention, but probably citizen Paulus, who was firſt Preſident of the Aſſembly of Holland.

On the opening of the National Convention all the ſhips diſplayed the national flag, and every ſailor received a pint of wine, a quarter of pound of tobacco, and two pipes. The labourers in the public works likewiſe had a holiday with their uſual pay.

A new tree of liberty will likewiſe be planted.

It is now aſſerted that the fleet of four ſhips of the line, and thirteen frigates, which ſailed from the Texel laſt week, is bound for the Eaſt-Indies, and it is expected that they will be joined off Breſt or Rochfort by a French ſquadron.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.

They write from Weſel, that the negociation between the King of Pruſſia and the French Government, relative to the Pruſſian States on the left Bank of the Rhine, is nearly concluded. In all probability, the French Republic will keep a body of troops in this part of the Pruſſian States till the Peace; but the Civil Adminiſtration will be under the direction of the Court of Berlin.

According to private letters from Friezeland, the fugitive Repreſentatives, twenty-ſeven in number, have taken with them the provincial cheſt, and retired into a foreign territory. Among them is the celebrated Joha. This Revolution, however, was without bloodſhed. The number of the fugitives is reckoned at 400. They conſiſt of the before mentioned Repreſentatives, the Citizens who eſpouſed their cauſe, and the adherents to the old ſyſtem of Government.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Feb. 25.

The French Directory at Paris has declared that the Pruſſian territories have no right to expect to be exempted from the forced loan; and has ordered the national agent Caſeli to require the central adminiſtration between the Meuſe and the Rhine to levy it.

WESEL, March 3.

General Jourdan has returned to the French army, and has been received with every demonſtration of joy. The campaign will therefore probably commence as ſoon as the weather will permit.

ITALY, February 20.

The French have now 20,000 men before the Genoeſe fortreſs Savona, and our curioſity is excited to know whether they will employ force to obtain poſſeſſion of a place, which is of the utmoſt importance to them, if they mean to penetrate into Lombardy.

They have requeſted that only a part of their troops might have poſſeſſion of the fortreſs, in conjunction with the Genoeſe garriſon; but this has been refuſed.

The report that the French had made a landing on the iſland of Sardinia is unfounded.

The Engliſh fleet has again put to ſea from Leghorn, after having been joined by the Neapolitan ſhip of the line, the Tancred.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.

The moſt vigorous preparations are continually making here for the proſecution of the enſuing campaign. The workmen in the different offices, &c. labour even on Sundays, till very late at night; and troops are conſtantly marching to the armies on the Rhine and in Italy.

His Imperial Majeſty is eſſentially intent on reinforcing the armies with cavalry, and commiſſaries and dealers have been ſent into all the provinces to buy up horſes, notwithſtanding the great numbers that have been imported, and are daily importing. The Italian army alone will be reinforced with 10,000 cavalry.

The report that Turin is negociating a ſeparate peace with France is ſatisfactorily contradicted by the arrival here of Gen. Latour, who has been commiſſioned by the King of Sardinia to hold a perſonal conference with our cabinet, relative to the future operations of the war, and the plan of the enſuing campaign.

A courier has alſo arrived from London, with diſpatches, in which England promiſes to aſſiſt with her whole force in the proſecution of the war.

LONDON, March 14.

It was reported on Saturday, that the Dutch fleet had been ſeen near the Orkneys, Scotland, on Tueſday laſt, and ſuppoſed to be going round Ireland; we cannot authenticate this news, though it is ſaid to be brought by the Caroline frigate arrived at Hull.

The reports in a Jacobin Evening paper of Saturday of riots in the north of Scotland, on account of the ſcarcity of wheat, deſerves confirmation, before it obtains credit.

Liverpool.—The Magiſtrates, in conſequence of the great ſcarcity of bread, have prohibited the bakers from making bread of ſuperior quality to what is called the ſtandard wheaten bread—the prohibition to remain in force one month.

The preſs on the river is now carried on with great vigour, without reſpect to protections. The merchants have lately engaged a great number of Danes, Swedes and Portugueſe ſailors, at very large bounties.

A great deal of ſnow fell on Tueſday laſt in the county of Northumberland, which in various parts of that county, it is ſaid, now remains a foot thick upon the ground.

The troops who enliſted under the banners of General *Faſt*, on Wedneſday laſt, were very numerous, and well diſciplined; having ſerved three campaigns under that hardy and all-ſubduing officer Adjutant-general *Want*, Secretary to Field-Marſhal *Starvation*.

The price of Gold ſtill continues at a deſtructive rate above gold coin, viz. at 3 1-2 per cent. above it.

DOWNING-STREET, March 11.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Robert Liſton, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to appoint Edward Thornton, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Secretary of Legation to the ſaid United States.

PORTSMOUTH, March 13.

The Thunder, Admiral Chriſtian, with the remainder of the Weſt-India fleet, will ſail to-morrow.

DEAL, March 12.

Sailed this morning his Majeſty's ſhips Powerful, Brunſwick, Ramillies, Robuſt, Ruſſel, and Proſerpine, with the Phillip (Ruſſian man of war) under the command of Admiral Duncan, to the North Seas. Remains the Circe, Admiral Peyton.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.

The Adriana, Dawſon, for Baltimore, in going out on Saturday, got upon Pluckinſon bank, and ſtrained in ſuch a manner that ſhe muſt unload and come into dock to repair.

CHARLES TAWS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER,

AT his houſe, No. 60, Walnut-ſtreet, has for ſale the following articles—three or four of Longman and Brodrip's firſt patent Piano Fortes, and ſome of the plain; alſo one Chamber Organ, and one Piano Forte, French made, large ſize; all of which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

April 27.

KINSALE, Feb. 22.

On the night of the 25th ultimo, the John, of and for Philadelphia, was driven by ſtreſs of weather, into a narrow channel between Blaſquet-Iſland and the main land, about ſix miles to the weſt of Dingle-Bay, where ſhe came to an anchor; the people on board were entreated by thoſe on ſhore to ſend their boat for a bilot, which they declined, thinking themſelves ſafe. But unfortunately, it blowing a ſtorm in the night, they cut away the maſts, and finding their danger increaſed, they quitted the veſſel and took to their boats, which were overſet within a few yards of the land, all hands, ſeamen and paſſengers, periſhed on the breakers! On the following morning 13 of theſe ill fated men were driven on ſhore, and were decently interred. The Captain's name was James Baſſet. The veſſel had come from Germany, been latterly from ſome port in England, and was bound to St. Ubes, and from thence to Philadelphia.—The veſſel held faſt till next day by her cable, and was plundered by the country people, of ſeveral articles of value. Had the hands remained on board, they would have been ſaved. The cable was cut by the rocks, this unfortunate veſſel became a mere wreck.

BOSTON, April 18.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes the Editors of the Chronicle to publiſh the following account of the infamous treatment he and others received at Port-au-Prince. I ſailed from New-London, 20th December, in the brig Samuel, Captain Trion, bound to Port-au-Prince, where we arrived the 20th of January.

The cargo of the brig was ſold, and another engaged, and taken on board, and we expected to ſail for New-London in a day or two. A day before we were to ſail, a preſs gang from a Britiſh frigate came on board, and preſſed myſelf and four other ſeamen, and carried us on board a Britiſh ſhip, where we remained 11 days, doing duty; at length we conceived a plan to eſcape by ſwimming; accordingly myſelf, Jacob Parmeter, and Thomas Harris, plunged into the water, and made for a Philadelphia brig, which lay between our brig and the Britiſh ſhip, about two miles diſtance. On our paſſage, Thomas Harris had the whole calf of his leg bit off by a ſhark. I arrived firſt to the brig, took her boat, and went back and brought the wounded man and the other on board the brig. The Captain was not on board, the mate ſaid he dare not harbour us, and we muſt be carried on board the man of war again: this we refuſed, I then jumped into the water, and ſwam to a Connecticut ſchooner, took her boat, went on board the brig, and brought my comrades to ſaid ſchooner (our brig having ſailed.) Upon our complaint, a merchant by the name of Anderſon, went with Jacob Parmeter on board the Britiſh veſſel under pretence of releaſing the other two.—But inſtead of a releaſe he was ordered to the gang way, and received four dozen, and then put into irons below. Myſelf and Thomas Harris concealed ourſelves for ſome days, and then took paſſage in the ſchooner James, and arrived at New-London, having loſt our whole adventure, beſides being cruelly treated. JOSHUA WHITING.

Boſton, April 14, 1796.

By a letter from Canton (China) of November 26, 1795, we are informed of the death of Captain Elias Nordby, (on the 10th July) commander of the ſhip Diſpatch, of this port, being ſhot by one of the Indian chiefs, one of his beſt friends, in his cabbin. (Suppoſed to be by accident.)

From Liſbon, February 11.

The weather has been remarkably bad for ſome time paſt—and many veſſels have ſuffered damage. We have had two very ſevere earthquakes, but they have done no material damage. The firſt was on the 17th ult. a few moments paſt five in the morning—the motion of which continued for near a minute. The laſt was on the 27th ultimo, juſt before five in the morning, which was followed by ſeveral trifling ones.

"J. D. BULKELEY."

NEW-YORK, April 25.

The following muſt be nearly the true ſtate of the city reſpecting the reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives about the treaty:

The merchants and traders almoſt univerſally agree, that in the preſent ſtate of things proviſion ought to be made for carrying it into effect.

The ſubſtantial mechanics almoſt univerſally agree to the ſame.

The petition on the ſubject, carried from houſe to houſe through every ward, has comparatively ſpeaking, met with but ſolitary exceptions.—Moſt who were abſent, when called upon, wiſhed to ſubſcribe.

Many perhaps generally, (property and information being taken into conſideration) thoſe who were oppoſed to the treaty, in itſelf ſimply, confeſt that at preſent under all circumſtances it ought to be carried into effect—and ſome of theſe, the principal perſons for reſpectibility, their names could be mentioned. Numbers of this deſcription have actually ſubſcribed to the petition.

It really does honour to their integrity and independence.

The meeting in the fields on the 22d inſt. in oppoſition conſiſted of about 800, almoſt totally of thoſe who at 12 o'clock could be ſpared from their manual labours. Perſons looking at a promiſcuous aſſemblage of men, will differ in opinion as to numbers; therefore they were variouſly calculated from four to fifteen hundred.

One third of theſe, however, were, as is uſually the caſe, compoſed of negroes, ſweeps, boys, apprentices, Frenchmen, and curious people oppoſed to the meeting. The huzza of approbation did not come from more than one third of the aſſembly, and thoſe huzza's the feinteſt immaginable. In ſhort, it was certainly the moſt unimportant meeting ever held in this city upon any important public occaſion.

Few, very few indeed of the heads of party were to be ſeen—and thoſe who did appear, the leaſt diſtinguiſhed for their conſequence. In ſhort, the deluded people were deſerted.

The reaſon is obvious—In ſerious times ſerious men are prudent.

Wm. WILCOCKS.

NORFOLK, April 16.

We ſcarcely inſtanced ſuch a ſudden tranſition in the weather, as on Thurſday laſt—The heat during the fore and part of the afternoon was ſo intenſe, that at 2 o'clock the Thermometer was at 80—at 3 there came on a violent guſt of thunder and lightning, and about 4 there fell a torrent of hail, of ſuch a ſize as we never before have ſeen; ſome of the ſtones were upwards of 4 inches in circumference—there were a number of panes of glaſs broken, during the hurricane a ſchooner at Patterſon's wharf, was ſtruck by the lightning, which ſhivered one of her maſts to pieces.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

At an Election held on Thurſday, in this city, for the choice of a Senator, to fill the vacancy occaſioned by the reſignation of Mr. Thomas, Benjamin R. Morgan, Eſq; was choſen.

On Wedneſday laſt No. 37929, in the Canal Lottery of this State, was drawn a prize of 30,000 dollars—This the property of a young man, an apprentice to a merchant of this city.

A letter from Martinique of Feb. 27, ſays, that the yellow-fever has made great havoc among the ſhipping there—the Majeſtic, of 74 guns, having loſt, in the courſe of five months, about 200 men, and the tranſports have loſt an equal proportion. Dr. Charles Webſter, of Edinburgh, died at St. Vincents, of that fatal epidemic.

A letter from Dublin informs, that the ſnow Maria, Captain Engliſh, from this port, which was ſuppoſed to have been entirely loſt upon the coaſt of Ireland, will be got of with little damage, cargo ſaved.

By a publication from the Board of Trade at Calcutta, dated the 25th of November laſt, it appears that permiſſion was given to Britiſh ſubjects and foreigners to export from Calcutta to London, wheat, rice, doll, peaſe, and other grain, in ſhips of any deſcription, whether American or foreign European, on certain conditions. From whence it ſeems, that a ſupply of proviſions is expected in England from India.

Laſt Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in the granary of a bake houſe in Tun Alley, which in a ſhort time conſumed the building, and extending itſelf to a number of frame tenements ſurrounding, the ſame were alſo deſtroyed; the flames having communicated from theſe to the roofs of the houſes in Water-ſtreet belonging to Mr. Coleman, and the eſtate of the late Mr. Landenberger; and the houſe occupied by Mr. John M'Gill; very little now remains but the bare walls of thoſe buildings.

The very extenſive buildings and ſtores of Mr. John Wilcocks (which caught fire twice) the ſhip Mount Vernon, lying contiguous, and other valuable property, being greatly expoſed, were ſaved by the exertions of the citizens.

The ſubſcriber conſiders himſelf bound in gratitude to acknowledge the ſervices of his friends and fellow-citizens who were active in arreſting the progreſs of the fire on Sunday morning. He is indebted to their exertions altogether for the preſervation of his buildings and property on Tun-Alley wharf.

JOHN WILCOX.

April 25.

Recent inſtance of American Magnanimity and Britiſh Gratitude,
Highly honourable to both Nations.

When Capt. Hodge arrived in London, after having exerted himſelf with ſo much humanity in ſaving the crew of the Aurora tranſport, he received a polite invitation from Mr. Dundas, who in preſence of ſeveral of the other miniſters, and in behalf of the Britiſh government, thanked him in the warmeſt terms, for his generous conduct on that occaſion, and requeſted him to accept ſome token of the national gratitude and eſteem which he ſo juſtly merited. An elegant gold box, containing a note for 500 guineas, has accordingly been entruſted to the care of Capt. Fitzpatrick, of the Adriana, to be preſented to him, on the lid of which the following inſcription is engraved:

On the 2d February, 1796,
The Crew of the Britiſh Tranſport
AURORA,
Together with 9 German Officers, 130 Privates, 13 Women, and 3 Children,
Were ſaved when on the Point of Sinking, by the humane and generous exertions of Captain JOHN HODGE, of the American
Ship SEDGELY.

The merchants of the city of Glaſgow have directed a piece of plate to be engraved and preſented to him, in teſtimony of the high ſenſe they entertain of his generous and diſintereſted exertions; and we learn that many of the other commercial cities of Great-Britain are following this laudable example.

Died, in Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, on Saturday, the 16th inſtant, and in the 76th year of his age, MASKELL EWING, Eſq. He was a Juſtice of the Peace and Judge of the Pleas in that county for many years, both before and ſince the revolution—was a deacon and elder in the Preſbyterian church of Greenwich about 45 years—lived in the married ſtate with his only wife, whom he has left a widow, 53 years, was the father of ten children, all married and ſettled in the world long before his death—and, what is remarkable, was *himſelf* the firſt perſon that died in his family.

Though univerſally and juſtly eſteemed for every ſocial and chriſtian virtue, by all who knew him, yet what he was, or had done, either as a member of the church or ſtate, was not the ground of his hope or conſolation, neither in life, nor at death, but the merits of his DIVINE SAVIOUR, the only foundation on which a ſinner may ſafely build his eternal concerns.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain CASPER FABION, of Durham townſhip, in the county of Bucks, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath for ſome time paſt propagated a report, that the right and title of my plantation in Williams townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate aforeſaid, is veſted in him, and not in me, which ſaid report I do aver to be falſe, and without the leaſt foundation. And I do hereby in this public manner, call upon the ſaid Caſper Fabion to come, in two months from this date, in order to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts and tranſactions of ſo long ſtanding between us, or he may expect to anſwer the neglect at another tribunal.

JACOB BUCHER.

Williams townſhip, Northampton county, April 6th, 1796. *

To be Sold by Private Sale,

A Plantation or tract of land, lying in Harford county, ſtate of Maryland, called PROSPECT,

ABOUT 6 miles from Joppa, and about 1 and an half from Tyſon & Lee's merchant mills, and 20 from Baltimore; containing 204 acres, about one half timber land, of good quality, a ſmall log houſe, ſome orchard, and other fruit trees; it is well watered by a number of good ſprings, and the land in general not hilly nor ſtony; late the property of Daniel Tyſon, deceaſed. For terms of ſale, apply to JACOB TYSON, near the premiſes, WILLIAM GREGORY, No. 29, South Front-ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber, at Jenkin-town, 10 miles and an half from Philadelphia, on the old York road.

JONATHAN TYSON, Adminiſtrator.

April 22d, 1796.

SPECIMEN OF ELEGANT PRINTING.

John Thompſon & Abraham Small,

RESPECTFULLY inform thoſe who admire, and would wiſh to encourage any improvement in thoſe arts which are an ornament to a ſtate; that after much expence and great attention, they have printed for public inſpection, the firſt number of their HIGHLY FINISHED

Hot-Preſſed Bible,

Which they believe to be the moſt beautiful production of its nature hitherto ſeen.

Similar works in Europe have for ſome years been liberally patronized—they have had an honorable place in the libraries of men of taſte: the preſent production is an attempt to ſhew, that in America, works CAN be executed, in every reſpect, equal to the efforts of trans-atlantic genius. From the warm approbation that has been beſtowed on it by ſome of the firſt characters, the proprietors are warranted in ſaying, they have been ſucceſsful.

It claims patronage as being wholly American—the paper, by far the beſt ever uſed here for printing, is made within a few miles of this city—the types, which are truly beautiful, are alſo American—and the whole apparatus for hot-preſſing has been procured from different parts of the Union:—It is alſo the CHEAPEST HOT-PRESSED BIBLE every printed in any country. The firſt number may be inſpected at No. 34, Carter's alley; or at No. 98, Union-ſtreet.

It is propoſed to deliver the whole in forty numbers, at one half dollar each—one of which will be completed every two weeks.

April 23. t.b.c.t.f.

The imported HORSE

BRITANNIC,

WILL COVER THIS SEASON,

AT the ſtable of ISAAC KNIGHT, in Drinker's alley (the firſt alley below Race leading to Front-ſtreet) oppoſite the ſign of the New-York ſtage, in Second ſtreet, Philadelphia.

BRITANNIC is a full-bred hunter, imported from Briſtol, Old England, by——Biſhop, Eſq; into Annapolis, Maryland, and covered in Virginia till laſt fall. He is 15 hands and an half high, a good bay, with a black main and tail, and a black liſt down his rump. He carries and moves equal to moſt covering horſes in the ſtate; as to his ſtrength and beauty, there are but few imported horſes that exceed him.

He will cover at Three Pounds the ſeaſon, and One Guinea the ſingle leap, or Six Pounds to inſure a foal.

N. B. Good paſture will be provided for mares coming from the country.

April 26.

Land for Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Pileſgrove, Salem county, New-Jerſey, containing about 300 acres of land, 28 miles from Cooper's ferry, 2 and an half from Woodſtown, and 12 from the town of Salem, about 100 acres of arable land, 50 acres of meadow, and more may be made, the reſt well timbered, and the greateſt part of which lays adjoining to a ſaw and griſt-mill; there are on ſaid premiſes, a good two ſtory brick houſe, with a cellar under it, and a large kitchen adjoining, a frame barn, hay-houſe, with good ſtabling, waggon-houſe, brick ſmoke-houſe, and milk-houſe over a never-failing ſpring of excellent water, not far from the door, the whole well watered; the ſituation pleaſant, healthy and dry, near to ſeveral places of worſhip; and on ſaid premiſes are two bearing orchards of grafted and natural fruit, of various kinds; a public road runs through the center, leading from Woodſtown to Cumberland, with a proportion of wood land and meadow on each part, which makes it convenient to divide into two farms.

Any perſon deſiring to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will make an indiſputable title for the ſame.

SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT.

Third month 22d, 1796. *

THE FULL BRED HORSE

PAYMASTER,

WILL cover at the ſtable of RALPH PHILLIPS, in the townſhip of Maidenhead, county of Hunterdon, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, at SIX POUNDS the ſeaſon; but if the caſh is paid when the mare is covered, or before ſhe is taken away, FOURTEEN DOLLARS will be received as full pay for each mare which ſhall be covered by the ſeaſon.

PAYMASTER is a fine bay, with a beautiful ſtar in his forehead, black mane, tail and legs, about 15 hands 3 inches high, very lengthy and handſome; he has a remarkable fine carcaſe, bone and ſinew, and perhaps ſtands better on his legs than any other full bred horſe in America, and in point of blood, inferior to none, as will appear by the underwritten certificates, which I have in my poſſeſſion, legally authenticated.

PAYMASTER was bred in Great-Britain, imported by Captain Norris, and landed at York river in Virginia, in July, 1791. He was got by Paymaſter; his dam by Otho; his grand dam by Herod; his great grand dam by the Duke of Northumberland's Arabian, out of an own ſiſter to Skim.

PAYMASTER, in England, before he was imported, in the Spring Meeting races, in the year 1787, beat Belemy's Filly by Elexes, which was bought of Sir Charles Bumberry, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. each, for 50 guineas. Friday, in the ſame meeting, he beat Mr. Hullis's Barrington acroſs the flat for 25 guineas, Paymaſter carrying 8 ſtone 5lb. Barrington carrying 8 ſtone. In October 1787, he beat the Duke of Queenſbury's Flirtilla, carrying 8 ſtone 7lb. for 100 guineas; on the 2d October meeting, Mr. Hodgſon's Ginger paid 50 guineas forfeit to Paymaſter.

William Cauty, of Pall Mall, in the county of Middleſex, and kingdom of Great-Britain, gentleman, maketh oath, and ſaith the annexed certificate is the hand writing of this deponent, and is true in every reſpect as is there certified.

WILLIAM CAUTY.

Sworn at Guildham, London, this 7th day of March, 1791. } JOHN BOYDELL, Mayor.

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, I John Boydell, Eſq; Lord Mayor of the city of London, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof, perſonally came and appeared before me, William Cauty, the deponent named in the affidavit hereunto above mentioned, being a perſon well known and worthy of good credit, and by ſolemn oath, which the ſaid deponent then took before me, upon the holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God, did ſolemnly and ſincerely declare, teſtify and depoſe, to be true, the ſeveral matters and things mentioned and contained in the ſaid annexed affidavit.

In faith and teſtimony whereof, I, the ſaid Lord Mayor, have cauſed the ſeal of the office of mayoralty of the ſaid city of London to be hereunto put and affixed, and the certificate mentioned and referred to in and by the ſaid affidavit hereunto alſo annexed. Dated in London, the ſeventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

(Seal) WINDALL.

Good paſture provided upon reaſonable terms, but not to be accountable for eſcapes, &c.

RALPH PHILLIPS.

Any gentleman wiſhing any further confirmation reſpecting the regiſtering and performance of Paymaſter, may be more fully ſatisfied by applying to Gen. Cummings of Newark, or Richard Stockton, Eſq; of Princeton, who were preſent on the examination of the calendar, and found the facts above mentioned to be true.

April 2d, 1796. * 6w.

Looking-Glaſſes, Hardware, Dry Goods, &c.

JAMES STOKES,

At the Corner of Market and Front ſtreets, has for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of the following Articles, wholeſale or retail:

LOOKING glaſſes and tea trays
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs
Candleſticks and ſnuffers
Iron pots and bake ovens
Flat irons and ſtands
London pewter
Copper and iron tea-kettles
Frying pans and bellows
Tea pots, ſpoons and ſoup ladles
Fiſhhooks and needles
Pocket knives & pencils
Knives and forks
Razors & corkſcrews
Penknives and ſciſſars
Shoe and knee buckles
Watch chains, ſtrings, ſeals and keys
Plated ſpurs & ſpectacles
Ivory and horn combs
Pocket books and inkholders
Piſtols and burning glaſſes

ALSO,

Cloths and caſſimers
Chintzes and calicoes
Silk, cotton & thread ſtockings
Ladies and gentlemens gloves
Sacking bottoms
Linens and checks
Money purſes & ribbons
Silk and cotton handkerchiefs
Nankeens and muſlins
Thickſetts, &c. &c.

WHEREAS the eſtate of CHRISTIAN HUCK, late of the city of Philadelphia, attorney at law, by reaſon of his attainder of high treaſon, has been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this ſtate, I, the ſubſcriber, agent for the ſale of the ſaid eſtate, in the county of Northampton, do hereby give notice, that a tract of three hundred and one acres and 141 perches of land, late the property of the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, ſituate in the ſaid county, adjoining a tract of land ſurveyed for Hannah Warren; beginning at a beech, thence by land of Hannah Warren, north 45 degrees eaſt, 160 perches to a beech, thence by land of Chriſtian Huck ſouth 45 degrees eaſt, 320 perches to an aſh, thence ſouth 45 degrees weſt, 160 perches to a hemlock, thence north 45 degrees weſt, 320 perches to the place of beginning. Which *will be ſold by public vendue*, on the 21ſt day of May next, at the town of Northampton, in the county of Northampton; the ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to be made ſubject to the payment of the arrears of purchaſe money and intereſt, due to the Land-office. The ſaid tract of land was granted by warrant from the Land-office, dated the 21ſt day of Auguſt, 1776, to Kenneth M'Culloch, and by him conveyed to the ſaid Chriſtian Huck, but is not yet patented. The terms of ſale will be as follows, viz. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the bidder liable to pay to the ſtate a ſum equal to the ſaid fourth part, and the premiſes to revert to the ſtate. And if the ſaid fourth part is paid, and the purchaſer ſhall not pay the remaining three fourths within one month after the day of ſale, the money paid to be forfeited, the premiſes in like manner to revert to the ſtate, and the eſtate remain free for a future ſale.

STEPHEN BALLIET.

Northampton, April 6, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the ſubſcribers this day, a ſervant man, named *William Williams*, about ſix feet two inches high, very boney, walks ſtooping, about thirty-two years of age; had on when he went away, an old large brim round crowned hat, half cocked, an old light coloured cloth coat and trowſers, light pluſh veſt, ſtrings in his ſhoes, and is an indented ſervant to Richard Gibbs; likewiſe an indented ſervant man, named *Thomas Brown*, ſuppoſed to be about thirty years of age, ſtraight ſhort black hair, dark eyes, much pitted with the ſmall pox, about five feet ſeven inches high, roman noſe; had on when he ran-away, an old light brown ſailor's jacket, new linen trowſers, good ſhoes with ſtrings, ſquare crowned fur hat, and is indented to Samuel Nicholſon. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, or ten dollars for either.

RICHARD GIBBS,
SAMUEL NICHOLSON.

Salem county, Weſt New-Jerſey, April 3, 1796. ¶ 2w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the employ of the ſubſcriber, living near Wilmington, on the 28th of December, 1795, a Negro man, named PETER, the property of Eliſha Price, Eſq; of Cheſter, who had bound himſelf and heirs to liberate him, on condition of his ſerving him faithfully four years from the 1ſt of October laſt. Said Peter is 39 or 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſquare and well built, a little bow-legged, a ſmooth tongued artful fellow, a noted liar, a great villain, and fond of liquor. He will probably change his name and endeavour to paſs for a freeman. He had on when he went away, a new homeſpun cloth coattee and trowſers of a light colour, an old velvet jacket, and new ſtrong ſhoes with ſtrings. He underſtands farming and driving a team, can play on a fiddle, and took one with him belonging to his fellow-ſervant, and money belonging to another of his comrades. Said fellow has been a run away almoſt ever ſince he was 20 years of age; he has lived in New-Jerſey, where he changed his name to Jeffery Homes; has been a voyage or two to ſea; has lived in Philadelphia, in Bucks county, and almoſt every part of Cheſter county. In September laſt, he lived with Mr. John Crozer, in Delaware county, where he ſays he has an Indian wife; but as he has children by four black women, to all of whom he ſays he is lawfully married, it is not known to which (if to either of them) he will apply to conceal him. Said Peter had leave of abſence for four days at the time he ran away, with a permit to paſs and repaſs to and from Delaware county, to ſee his acquaintance there, and to deliver a letter to his maſter, Eliſha Price, Eſq; and to return on the 28th of December, 1795, but he has not delivered the letter, nor been ſeen in Cheſter ſince.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid by Eliſha Price, Eſq; in Cheſter, or by the ſubſcriber, on his farm, near Wilmington.

PETER JAQUETT.

Long-Hook, January 6, 1796.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forbid to employ or harbour ſaid negro. ¶

The Elegant Bay Horſe

PAYMASTER

Imported from England in the fall of 1794, by Mr. Frederick Rylander, of New-York,

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon, at Richard Leedom's tavern, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, 20 miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from Coryell's ferry, and will cover at Six Pounds the ſeaſon. No more than eighty mares will be received. If the money ſhould be paid to Richard Leedom, on or before the 1ſt of Auguſt next, and the mare not prove with foal, the owner of ſuch mare ſhall be entitled to the advantage of ſending her the next ſeaſon, gratis, provided the horſe is alive at that time.

He is full fifteen hands three inches high, riſing five years old, and if figure, bone, great ſtrength, and action, are deſirable qualities, this horſe cannot fail to produce excellent ſtock.

Good graſs will be provided, and proper care taken of the mares, but the ſubſcriber will not be accountable for accidents or eſcapes.

March 26, 1796. JOHN BEAUMONT. *

Paymaſter's Pedigree.

Paymaſter is named after his ſire, who was got by Homer; Homer was got by Old Paymaſter, his dam by the Damaſcus Arabian, who was the ſire of Mr. March's Signal, who won ſeven times out of eight at New Market, and was alſo the ſire of Mr. Vermon's Fluſh, who won three times out of four at New Market, and of ſeveral others, which have produced excellent racers; Homer's grand dam was got by Changeling, own brother to Matchem, and was the dam of Nabob, out of the dam of Dulcinea, Vauxhall, Snap and the famous horſe Membrino, by Old Cade, out of a daughter of the dam of the Duke of Bolton's Little John; he was got by Old Partner, ſire of the dam of Old Matchem, out of the dam Lord Portmore's Daffodil. Paymaſter was got by Blank, ſire of the dam of High Flyer; his dam, called Snap Dragon, by Snap; her dam by Regulus, ſire of the dam of Eclipſe; her grand-dam by Bartlet's Childers, her great grand-dam by Honeywood's Arabian, and out of the dam of the two True Blues. Homer's dam was the dam of Mr. Gee's Sarah, by Antonius, who won the 700 guineas at New-Market, in 1775, when ſix ſtarted. Paymaſter's dam was got by Snake, grand-dam by Old Traveller.

☞ Mr. Frederick Rylander, of New-York, warrants the above pedigree to be genuine, in the penalty of five hundred pounds.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away laſt night from their reſpective maſters in this city, the three following indented German ſervants: 1. Chriſtian Henry Malchowff, aged about 26 years, ſandy hair, fair complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, rather ſlight built, ſhrill voice, very much addicted to pleaſure, and a great gambler. He had with him an excellent dark brown mixed ſuperfine cloth coat, a lead coloured ſhort waiſted cloth coat, and other articles of dreſs, and generally looks neat and makes a good appearance, a tailor by trake. 2. John Henry Matthias, aged about 28 years, a very great ſloven, fond of ſmoaking, and very lazy, about 5 feet 10 inches high, boney and ſtout made, ſtoops, in-kneed and very clumſy in his manner, pockmarked, has loſt a fore tooth, light, almoſt ſandy hair, which he wears very full at the ſides, and twiſted and turned up behind; had on a blue ſuperfine cloth coat with yellow buttons, a green twilled old ſilk waiſtcoat, fuſtian breeches with white buttons, on which are engraved a Griffin creſt, a round hat almoſt new, ſhoes with ribbons, and blue ribbed ſtockings, by trade a hair-dreſſer. 3. Henry Daniel Matthias, brother of the laſt mentioned ſervant, aged 24 years, light hair, inclining to ſandy, which he wears tied and remarkably buſhy, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, in both which he has a remarkable caſt, good teeth; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſlender made, in-kneed, rather clean in his dreſs; had on a dark coloured ſurtout coat, buttons of the ſame, lead coloured corduroy breeches, a pair of fancy ſtriped cotton ſtockings, and ſhoes tied with ribbons, very long quartered, round hat half worn. As theſe ſervants were treated with great kindneſs by their maſters, it becomes the duty of every man to prevent their making off. The two laſt having very little craft about them, their deſertion is imputed to the artifice of the firſt who has proved himſelf to be a very worthleſs, deſigning and ungrateful character. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid three run away ſervants, and confine them in any priſon, ſo that their maſters may have them again, ſhall receive Twenty Dollars Reward or a proportion of that ſum for each—by applying to the Printers hereof.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1796.

TO BE LET

On ſhares or yearly Rent,

THAT valuable and healthy plantation, in the townſhip of Springfield, Montgomery county, (known by the name of Auburn) ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 136 acres of land, and under good fence, with good watered and upland meadow and orcharding, alſo a good farm-houſe, and every other convenieney proper for a farm. Poſſeſſion to be given the firſt day of April next. For terms apply to DR. GEORGE BENSELL, Germantown, or JOHN SHIELDS, No. 22, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia 9th Feb. 1796. t. b. c. t. f.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, two mare COLTS, the one a bay, and the other a ſorrel, ſuppoſed to be about three years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ABIAH TAYLOR.

4th mo. 6th, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Nicholas Barndollar, deceaſed, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, yeoman, are requeſted to make payment, without delay: and thoſe having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to produce them, duly proved, to the ſubſcribers,

DANIEL BARNDOLLAR, CHARLES NICE, } Executors.

February 30th, 1796. ‡

TO BE SOLD.

THE unexpired time of a *German Servant*. He is a ſtout able young man, and has about 12 months to ſerve. For particulars enquire at the Brewery, in Dock-ſtreet.

Philad. April 11, 1796.

WHEREAS Margaret, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board without any juſt cauſe; this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOSEPH DONELL.

Salem, New-Jerſey, April 4th, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE hundred acres of land, ſituate in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, *part of the eſtate of the late James Morris, Eſq;* and of the plantation on which he lived; on the premiſes are, a valuable ſtone griſt-mill, in complete repair, and a ſtone tenement near the mill; *about 15 acres are good watered meadow, and 20 woodland.* It is in the icinity of lime kilns, a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, and a good neighbourhood.

Alſo about 3000 acres of land, in Northampton county, on the waters of Tobyannah, Broadhead's creek, Neſquihoning, Quacake, and Mockchunk creeks, which were ſurveyed in 1775, 1776 and 1777.

And a tract of patented land, containing 316 acres, called Camberwell, ſituate on a branch of Fiſhing creek, in Northumberland county.

Application to be made to

ANTHONY MORRIS,
No. 111, Spruce-ſtreet.

Dec. 23. t. b. c. t. f.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

RAN-away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, in Concord townſhip, Delaware county, two apprentices to the paper-making manufactory, one named HUGH GLENN, near 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has light hair, freſh coloured, and ſlender made; had on, when he abſconded, a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, ſpotted flannel under jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and plain nankeen pantaloons. The other named THOMAS CARNY, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and has loſt one of the joints of his fore finger on the left hand; had on a London brown coattee, thickſet jacket, light cloth trowſers, and a half worn wool hat, and took with him a clouded nankeen coat and trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentices, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Twelve Dollars*, and reaſonable charges, for either of them.

Dec. 26, 1795. MARK WILCOX.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 25th inſtant, out of the ſtable of Morris Truman, living about a mile from Darby, a light bay MARE, riſing ſix years old this graſs, ſuppoſed to be about fifteen and an half hands high, a natural trotter, has one white hind foot, and the other partly white, with a ſmall blaze in her forehead, the hair ſomewhat wore off the ſide of her neck with the bridle reins, and is but thin of fleſh.

Whoever takes up the mare and thief ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice ſhall receive 20 dollars reward, or ſixteen dollars for the mare only, and all reſonable charges paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Sadbury townſhip, Cheſter county, within one mile of James Hollis's tavern.

JOHN TRUMAN.

Third month 28th, 1796.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.